UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SEP 5 - 1945

The Weather
Today—Sunny, hot and humid in the afternoon. Highest temperatures in the middle 90's. Yesterday—High, 94; low, 65.

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Thousands of American Troops Land in Japan; Army and Navy Pearl Harbor Probers Censure Marshall, Hull, Stark, Kimmel, Short and Gerow

Nats Defeat Macks, 3-2, In Opener of Twin Bill

Leonard Earns His 15th Victory as A's Defense Yields Two Runs to Griffs in 8th

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	PHILADELPHIA.
Kreevich, cf.	Hall, 2b.
Myatt, 2b.	Peck, rf.
Lewis, rf.	Kish, cf.
Kuhel, 1b.	McGhee, lf.
Binks, lf.	Siebert, 1b.
Layne, 3b.	Kell, 3b.
Ferrell, c.	George, c.
Torres, ss.	Busch, ss.
Leonard, p.	Newsom, p.

Umpires—Boyer, Jones and Summers.

The Nats defeated the Athletics, 3-2 in the opener of their Philadelphia twi-night twin bill last night, aided no little by two home team errors in the fatal eighth.

After loading the bases with no out in that inning, the Nats seemed certain t boe held scoreless. But the A's catcher, Charley George, missed a double-play throw at the plate and then threw wildly into centerfield, thus producing a second run.

Dutch Leonard was credited with the victory, his fifteenth while Bobo Newsom, an old Griffman, was stung for the defeat. Mickey Halfner relieved Leonard after two were out in the ninth.

FIRST INNING

WASHINGTON—Kell threw out Kreevich. Hall threw out Myatt. Lewis rolled to Siebert. Nothing across.

PHILADELPHIA—Myatt threw out Hall. Peck grounded to Kuhel. Kish filed to Lewis. Nothing across.

SECOND INNING

WASHINGTON—Hall threw out Kuhel. Binks fanned. Layne singled to left. Ferrell walked. Torres forced Ferrell, Busch unassisted. No runs, one hit, no errors, two left.

PHILADELPHIA—McGhee singled to center and went to second when Kreevich fumbled the ball. Siebert filed to Binks. Kell singled off Leonard's glove, McGhee going to third. George sent a short fly to Kreevich. Layne threw wild on Busch's grounder, McGhee scoring, Kell going to third. Newsom fanned. One run, two hits, two errors, two left.

THIRD INNING

WASHINGTON—Busch threw out Leonard. Kreevich fanned. Myatt walked. Myatt stole second. It was his twenty-sixth steal of the season. Lewis walked. Kuhel popped to Hall. No runs, no hits, no errors, two left.

PHILADELPHIA—Hall singled to center. Peck sacrificed, Ferrell to Kuhel. Kish bunted and forced Hall, Leonard to Layne. McGhee popped to Myatt. No runs, one hit, no errors, two left.

FOURTH INNING

WASHINGTON—Binks singled to center. Layne grounded to Siebert. Hall threw out Ferrell, Binks going to third. Torres grounded to Siebert. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

PHILADELPHIA—Myatt threw out Siebert. Kell singled an left and went to second when Binks kicked the ball around. Myatt threw out George, Kell moving to third. Busch filed to Binks. No runs, one hit, one error, one left.

FIFTH INNING

WASHINGTON—Leonard got two bases when Kish dropped his fly. Kreevich fanned. Myatt sacrificed, Newsom to Siebert. Lewis singled to right, scoring Leonard. Kuhel filed to Peck. One run, one hit, one error, one left.

PHILADELPHIA—Newsom fanned. Hall was hit by a pitched ball. Peck doubled off the rightfield fence, Hall stopping at third. Kish hit to Leonard and Hall was down. Leonard to Ferrell. McGhee singled to deep short, but Peck was out when he tried to score, Torres to Ferrell. No runs, two hits, no errors, two left.

SIXTH INNING

WASHINGTON—Newsom threw out Binks. Hall threw out Layne. Ferrell walked. Torres forced Ferrell, Busch unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

PHILADELPHIA—Siebert filed to Binks. Kell filed to Kreevich. George popped to Kuhel. Nothing across.

SEVENTH INNING

WASHINGTON—Busch threw out Leonard. Kreevich tripled to right. Myatt walked. Lewis hit into a double play, Busch stepping on second and throwing to Siebert. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

PHILADELPHIA—Leonard threw out Busch. Torres threw out Newsom. Layne threw out Hall. Nothing across.

EIGHTH INNING

WASHINGTON—Kuhel singled to center. Binks doubled to center, Kuhel stopping at third. Layne was purposely passed, filling the bases. Ferrell fanned. Torres fouled to Siebert and Kuhel scored when George dropped Siebert's throw. George then threw it over second, Binks scoring, Layne going to third. George was put out of the game for protesting to Umpire Boyer and Kosar took his place behind the plate. Busch threw out Leonard. Two runs, two hits, two errors, one left.

PHILADELPHIA—Clift now playing third for Washington. Peck grounded to Kuhel. Estalella batted for Kish and was safe at first on Torres' wild throw. McGhee fanned and Estalella was doubled stealing, Ferrell to Myatt. No runs, no hits, one error, none left.

NINTH INNING

WASHINGTON—Estalella now playing center for Philadelphia. Kreevich popped to Hall. Hall threw out Myatt. Busch threw out Lewis. Nothing across.

PHILADELPHIA—Siebert fouled to Ferrell. Kell filed to Lewis. Kosar was hit by a pitched ball. Busch tripled to center, scoring Kosar, Smith batted for Newsom. Leonard was taken out and was replaced by Haefner. Bowles batted for Smith and filed to Binks. One run, one hit, no errors, one left.

40 Minutes Ruled Too Long to Have To Wait for Meal

Noblesville, Ind., Aug. 29 (AP)—Forty minutes is too long for a customer to have to wait for a meal, in the opinion of Clarence Wise, justice of the peace.

A restaurant sued Leo Wynn for $1.70, charging he ordered meals for four people, then walked out without paying.

Wynn admitted ordering the food, but said 40 minutes later he still hadn't been served, so he left.

In ruling for Wynn, the justice commented: "If you gave the waiter an indefinite time to fill your order you never would get fed."

Truman and Stimson Defend Chief of Staff; No Request For Courts-Martial and No Criticism of Late President

By D. Harold Oliver
Associated Press Staff Writer

The veil on the "top secret" Pearl Harbor reports was lifted yesterday, revealing that official boards of inquiry leveled criticism at such Washington leaders as General of the Army George C. Marshall and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

But President Truman, in making public the reports on the Nation's greatest military disaster, went strongly to the defense of Marshall. So also did Secretary of War Stimson who, in addition, branded the criticism of of Hull as wrong and "uncalled for."

An Army board found that Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, failed to keep the Hawaiian Army command fully informed of the bitter United States-Japanese friction which preceded the sneak attack on the great Pearl Harbor bastion December 7, 1941.

It said that Hull, at a time when the Army and Navy were stalling for time because they were unprepared, presented Japan a 10-point document which the Japanese regarded as an ultimatum. This document, the board said, "touched the button that started the war." However, it added that war was inevitable and imminent, anyway.

Others taken to task included Admiral Harold R. Stark, who was chief of naval operations at the time of the disaster that put the United States into World War II, and Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, then chief of the War Department's war plans division.

There was no criticism of the President Roosevelt. The Army board quoted testimony by the Secretary of War stating that the President "had been very careful to be sure that the United States did nothing that could be considered an overt act or an act of war against the Japanese."

President Truman reserved decision on whether any further action would be taken, but indicated the publication of the Army and Navy inquiries would wind up the whole affair.

Courts Martial Not Recommended

In response to a question he said if courts martial were found necessary those charged would be given a prompt and fair trial. Neither Army or Navy inquiry boards recommended courts martial.

The President made public the voluminous documents at a special news conference. He said the country was entitled to the facts now since hostilities had ceased and there was no longer any need for military secrecy.

The Army Board concluded that the "extent of the Pearl Harbor disaster" was due primarily to two causes—failure of the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, "adequately to alert his command for war," and failure of the War Department to direct Short to "take an adequate alert" and to inform him of all developments in the United States-Japanese negotiations.

Relived of Command

Short was relieved of his command January 11, 1942, 35 days after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Under the heading of "Responsibilities," the Army Board said:

The action of then Secretary of State Hull in delivering sharp counter-proposals of November 26, 1941 to the Japanese after dropping a 3-months' truce plan "was used by the Japanese as the signal to begin the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor. To the extent that it hastened such attack it was in conflict with the efforts of the War and Navy Departments to gain time for preparations for war. irreconcilable disagreements be-

See PEARL, Page 2, Column 6.

My Conscience Is Clear, Says General Short

Hull Plans Statement; Kimmel and Stark Indicate Like Action

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 29 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, United States Army commander in Hawaii at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, said today "my conscience is clear" regarding defense preparations in Hawaii.

In a signed statement, Short said:

"On December 7, 1941, I was obeying my instructions from Washington as I understood them and was acting in acordance with the information which was available to me at that time. A commander must base his decisions on the information before him at the time. Although the entire facts are yet to be revealed to me and to the public, the recent statement of the Army Pearl aHrbor Board shows beyond question that there was available to the authorities in Washington, before the attack, critical information which was not disclosed to me and which was vital to my decision.

"My conscience is clear."

May Be Several Days

New oYrk, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, retired, commander of naval forces at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, said today that he had no statement on the Army and Navy report because he had not as yet read it carefully.

Kimmel said it might be two or three days before he would be ready to comment. He is now a member of the consulting engineering firm of Frederick R. Harris, Inc.

Stark Refuses to Comment

Tunkhannock, Pa., Aug. 29 (U.P.).—Admiral Harold B. Stark today refused to comment on the Army-Navy Pearl Harbor report. He hadn't heard of it until told by the United Press and "couldn't say" if he would have comment after he read it.

Stark is on leave and is at his summer home at Lake Carey.

Hull to Make Statement

By the Associated Press

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull promised yesterday to

See REACT, Page 2, Column 8.

American Destroyer Steams by Mount Fuji

Associated Press WIREPHOTO by Navy Radiophoto

ON WAY TO TOKYO—A United States destroyer en route to Tokyo moves through Sagami Bay passing Fuji, the sacred mountain of Japan

MacArthur's Air Vanguard Alights Near Tokyo; 3000 Pour Ashore at Naval Base; Others to Occupy Islands

Over Atsugi Airfield, Near Tokyo (Thursday), Aug. 30 (AP).—The American fighters' dream—occupation of Japan—became a reality today with the landing of spearhead units of the Eleventh Airborne Division on Atsugi airfield, 18 miles southwest of Tokyo, and Marines on the shores of Tokyo Bay.

The first transport planes put down on the big field about 6 a. m. (5 p. m. Wednesday, U. S. Eastern War Time), bringing alien troops fully armed for battle, if need be, onto Japanese soil for the first time in that nation's history.

Among the hundreds of giant transports bringing 7500 troops from Okinawa and Iwo Jima, fully covered by fighter aircraft, was the big silver ship named Bataan bearing General MacArthur, Allied commander in chief of occupation forces. His plane awaited the completion of vanguard landings.

Simultaneously with the Army's airborne landings at Atsugi, the Fourth Marine regiment equipped with tanks and augmented by 1800 more Leathernecks and 1200 sailors from U. S. Third Fleet warships went ashore from landing craft at Yokosuka naval base, on Tokyo Bay. American landing forces totaled more than 10,000 men.

The fleet operation was further augmented by 400 royal British Marines and sailors, who with other U. S. Leathernecks were scheduled to take over minor islands in Tokyo Bay.

United States Third Fleet landing craft were to put 9000 Marines and 1200 sailors ashore at Yokosuka naval base about 10 a. m. Japan time (9 p. m. Wednesday, Eastern War Time), to secure the once-powerful Tokyo Bay naval station and neighboring airfield.

The occupation schedule was announced by Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, Task Force 31 commander, who planned to put his flagship, the cruiser San Diego, alongside a Yokosuka dock at 10:30 a. m. (9:30 p. m. Wednesday, Eastern War Time), the first Allied warship to touch Japan.

Nimitz Flies from Guam

Fleet Admiral Nimitz arrived by plane from Guam yesterday, and immediately established headquarters aboard the superdreadnaught South Dakota.

Nimitz planned to move his five-starred flag later to the battleship Missouri, flagship of Admiral Halsey, Third Fleet commander, for the formal surrender ceremonies aboard that vessel Sunday before Allied officers, who will include Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of the Corregidor heroes.

General MacArthur and his staff arrived at Okinawa yesterday from Manila, and the Allied commander in chief of occupation forces watched while sky-borne troopers with full battle equipment boarded the huge transports to fly them the 900 miles to the Tokyo area.

The transports taking off from Okinawa and Iwo were two-engined C-47s and four-engined C-54s. Squadrons of fighter planes were to cover the big planes in their three-minute interval landings at Atsugi airdrome.

Residents Ordered Indoors

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that all residents in the Yokosuka area had been ordered to remain indoors and all traffic must be stopped while the occupation forces take over the naval base.

This was ordered as a "precaution," Domei said, and warned the people of the district disobedience of the command would be construed as obstructing the occupation and might draw down on them fire from Allied planes.

Naval officials disclosed that the Marine transport building at Yokohama, above Yokosuka, would be the general headquarters for occupation forces.

Anchored in Tokyo Bay with the United States Third Fleet were British Pacific fleet warships commanded by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser aboard the battleship Duke of York.

Nimitz, surveying the American and British armada in the bay, announced that Yokosuka would become the first Allied shore base in Japan.

One of the Philippine liberation leaders, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the U. S. Eighth Army, will command all Allied ground forces in the Tokyo area.

On Luzon Island officers of Maj. Gen. Fred A. Irving's Thirty-eighth Division discussed surrender terms with Maj. Gen. Sumi, chief of staff

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 2.

Yanks Find Top Jap Navy Yard None Too Good

Bullock Cart Used To Haul Machinery At Big Yokosuka Base

By Frank H. Bartholomew

Yokosuka, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—We invaded the Yokosuka naval base today—the first Americans to get inside Japan's No. 1 naval yard since the start of the war.

It couldn't compare with the great modern establishments of the United States Fleet.

Newsmen and photographers crowded into two Higgins assault boats and sailed into the naval base ahead of the minesweepers that were clearing a path for the official landings tomorrow.

Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, commander of the Tokyo Bay task force, gave permission for our sortie. He figures we were expendable.

We didn't land at the base, but we approached within 20 feet of the shore and chug-chugged up and down the canals that course through the yard.

One Truck, Many Bicycles

The base appeared larger than Mare Island or Bremerton, but by no means as modern. We saw only one truck ashore, but many bicycles.

The ferry across the main waterway was a primitive scull affair for transporting passengers and bicycles. A bullock cart hauled machinery along the shore.

Japanese launches were scattered everywhere. They were sadly dilapidated affairs of various designs. Sunken craft blocked many anchorages.

The principal output of the yard appeared to be midget, one-man submarines. They were piled in sheds and on docks in sections. Someone said there were 200 of them in the base.

Buildings Drab

The principal buildings along the six-mile waterway were drab, corrugated iron structures a maximum of four stories high. Many were damaged badly.

Workmen thronged the windows as we passed. Some waved and smiled. Others bowed. Enemy naval officers remained frozen faced, but there was no sign of hostility anywhere.

Two Chinese correspondents translated many signs ashore. One, in large-cut-out characters on a hillside, said, "Beware of spies!"

Photographers had a field day snapping scenes ashore. Japanese

See WRITERS, Page 2, Column 2.

Board Reveals How Japs Hit Pearl Harbor

Powerful Task Force Began Secret Training Months Ahead, It Says

By George Connery

The powerful Japanese task force started training at secret locations in July or August, 1941, five or six months before it struck Pearl Harbor.

Its attack was meticulously timed, and its great success was made possible by the Japs' possession of intimate knowledge about the American base.

The Pearl Harbor board released this information yesterday, stating that it had learned how Japan prepared for the attack through captured maps and documents and from statements of prisoners in a position to know the facts.

6 Carriers Used

After preliminary training, the designated units assembled in Japanese home waters in November. There were six carriers, two battleships, two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and a destroyer division.

On November 22 they sailed north. Their destination was Tankan Bay on Etorofu Island, north Japan, a little-known harbor not even on most maps or charts.

There they waited for word to move.

That word, the board points out, apparently was America's counter-proposal of November 26. The Japs considered this an ultimatum. On November 27 and 28 the great task force quietly slipped out to sea. To avoid shipipng it took a northerly route south of the Aleutians, then headed for a position north of Oahu.

Ruthless Instructions

Instructions to the task force were ruthless: The attacking forces were to destroy without trace any vessels (including Japanese and Russian) detected within 600 miles of the destination.

The board noted:

"This is good evidence of Japanese character, being unwilling to trust their own people and to sink them without mercy because they happened to be operating by accident in this vacant sea where no vessels normally operate."

Planes Take Off

On the early morning of December 8, Japanese time, or December 7, Hawaiian time, the armada, traveling at forced draft, reached a point between 250 and 300 miles from Hawaii. There the planes off. Two-man submarines, carried atop larger submarines, were set loose adjacent to the harbor.

As far as the Navy was concerned, the surprise was complete. A Navy officer was quoted as testifying that "no word of this task force was received in any way, from any source, by the Navy."

The board also said that surprise or no surprise, this force was so powerful "the probability of the United Sttaes' winning in any engagement (with it) was not a bright one."

The six carriers culd put into the air a total of 424 planes, about 300 of which hit Pearl Harbor. Pilots were the highest quality encountered in the Pacific, with the exception of the battle of Midway,

See COURSE, Page 2, Column 3.

Goering Heads 24 Top Nazis Called to Trial

London, Aug. 29 (AP).—Two dozen surviving chiefs of Hitler's Nazi gang—the men who plotted world conquest and reaped misery for their people instead—were listed officially today as defendants in a mass trial of arch war criminals.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, whose once-vaunted air force paced the aggression in the Nazis' years of ascendancy, headed the list of 24 military leaders, diplomats and politicians who will be brought before an international military tribunal at Nuernberg early in October.

The roll call included Rudolf Hess, whose mystery flight to England early in 1941 still has not been explained fully; Martin Bormann, Hitler's Nazi Party chief whose capture had not previously been disclosed; such war leaders as Admiral Karl Doenitz and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, and one industrialist, Gustav Krupp von Bohler und Halbach of the Krupp dynasty.

Goering Heads List

The full 24 listed in the joint statement of the war crimes prosecutors of the United States, Britain, France and Russia, were:

Goering, once designated as Hitler's successor but who later fell from favor.

Hess, deputy fuehrer for all affairs and Hitler's first designate as his successor until the night in the spring of 1941 when he parachuted from his Messerschmitt onto the Scottish moors in a mission which still is a strange page in the war's history.

The fact that Hess' name was included apparently means the four prosecutors are convinced he is in mental condition to stand trial despite recurrent reports that he has been suffering severe melancholia.

Ribbentrop Named

Bormann, whose named provided a new mystery, for there had been unconfirmed reports that he perished in the Berlin chancellory about the time Hitler was said to have died.

About Bormann, the office of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief U. S. prosecutor, said only that "we don't know where he is. But the fact that his name is on the list means that he is alive and in custody." This raised speculation that Bormann, who also was executive head of the Volkssturm, was in Russian hands.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, suave former champagne salesman and foreign minister, who directed much Nazi international intrigue.

Franz von Papen, the diplomatic "troubleshooter" and former Ambassador to Turkey and to Austria.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, naval commander in chief who directed U-boat warfare and who headed the Reich when it surrendered.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the Wehrmacht.

Robert Ley, chief of the German

See CRIMES, Page 6, Column 3.

Boyington Taken On Hospital Ship

San Francisco, Aug. 29 (AP).—A broadcast tonight for Tokyo Bay reported that 500 prisoners of war, including the long missing American ace, Maj. Gregory Boyington, have been taken aboard the hospital ship Benevolent.

Naval Power Won the War, Nimitz Says

Blockade Brought Japan To Knees, Paved Way For Atom Hit, He Avers

Aboard Admiral Nimitz's Flagship South Dakota in Tokyo Bay, Aug. 29 (INS).—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, boldly asserted tonight at an historic news conference aboard his flagship that "sea power won the war."

The sea blockade, brought Japan to her knees, the five-star admiral declared shortly after arriving by plane in the Tokyo Bay area.

"Consider our situation tonight," he said. "Here is an island empire with an army almost intact and with a large air force but no navy.

"This empire has been brought to surrender before any ground assaults on the homeland took place."

Bows to Fliers

Pausing to bow to Navy, aviation and the submarine service, he went on:

"Seapower made possible our advance westward, bringing up soldiers and Marines for the seizure of bases for shore-based air power and installations for preparing the Fleet to move still farther west."

Nimitz disclosed that United States Marines will go to China, sooner or later, to operate our Fleet ports.

He said Guam would be retained as a vital base and that Okinawa would be used "a long time yet."

The white-haired admiral constantly returne dto his main theme —that the Navy won the war. He stoutly contended, for instance, that seapower made possible the use of the atomic bomb.

"We procured advance bases," Nimitz declared, "from which such weapons could be used. Without seapower we couldn't have used the atomic bomb at all."

Nimitz was jovial and supremely happy—and a little cocky.

Answering questions without his

See NIMITZ, Page 2, Column 1.

Rush Relief, Jobs Bill

Second Senate Group Speeds Work on Reconversion Plan

By Robert C. Albright

A second Senate committee went to work on the Administration's job reconversion dilemma yesterday as leaders rushed a dual program of temporary jobless relief and ultimate full employment for the Congress convening next Wednesday.

1. Senator Harley M. Kilgore, (D., W. Va.), backed up by AFL President William Green and spokesmen for Government employes, asked the Senate Finance Committee to clear "emergency" compensation and transportation for warworkers out of jobs, including the Government's own jobless.

2. Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, in his first appearance before a Capitol committee, joined representatives of railroad labor, farm, church and Negro groups in indorsing the principle of the Wagner-Murray "full employment" bill before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee, first House group to go into action, scheduled jobless pay hearings today, as unemployment statistics piled up. The War Manpower Commission estimated two million workers have been released from their war pobs since the Japanese surrender. The CIO said 1,500,000 were displaced before that. AFL's Green predicted unemployment will reach 3,800,000 by mid-September and probably climb to eight million by March 1946 as demobilized servicemen enter the labor force.

Reaction on 'The Hill'

Pearl Harbor Reports Prompt New Court-Martial Demands

BULLETIN

By the United Press

Chairman Andrew J. May (D., Ky.,) of the House Military Committee demanded tonight that Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pearl Harbor commanders when the Japanese attacked, be given a "full, fair and complete hearing."

In a radio address on the Pearl Harbor reports, May said Kimmel and Short were entitled to such a hearing "in order that the people and particularly the parents and other relatives of the more than 3000 men who lost their lives in this greatest catastrophe of the war may know the truth."

By the Associated Press

Several members of Congress, dissatisfied with the reports on the Pearl Harbor disaster, yesterday renewed calls for court-martial to bring out more information.

Meantime, Senator Walsh (D., Mass.), chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, reserved comment until his committee "receives a reply from the Navy Department to its request for all the Navy files in regard to the disaster."

These files, he said in a statement, "would include the naval court of inquiry proceednigs, which is the procedure preliminary to ldohing a court-martial."

Among those demanding a court martial of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanders at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack, was Rep. Short (R.-Mo.). He told reporters "the full searchlight has not yet been turned on to ferret out the deep, dark mysteries of the catastrophe."

Short emphasized that Kimmel, Short and others named in the official reports "should be given their day in open court."

Several legislators took issue with criticisms of General of the Armies George C. Marshall and

See COMMENT, Page 2, Col. 5.

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Japs Open Office To Aid MacArthur

513,000 Japs Held

Soviets Send Fleet Into Port Arthur

London, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—Russia tonight announced a Japanese prisoner total of 513,000, sent her Pacific Fleet into Port Arthur and the narrow straits between Sakhalin and the Japanese home island of Hokkaido, and a Moscow commentator declared the aim of the Soviet government in the war with Japan had been achieved.

The spokesman, V. Ermashov, said Russia had completely achieved its aim in declaring war on Japan—"to speed up the final end of military operations in the Far East which began in 1940."

The commentator apparently assumed that military operations against the Japanese began with the Manchurian Border incidents of early 1940 when the Soviet Far Eastern armies defeated Japanese troops in bloody fighting for Changkufeng Hill southwest of Vladivostok.

Tonight's communique said that in the 20 days of Manchurian fighting Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's Far Eastern armies had taken prisoner more than half of Japan's one million-man Kwantung army.

Yesterday's prisoner bag totaled 39,000, the communique said, including the commander of the Thirteith Army and 27 other generals. Eighty-one generals were among the 513,000 prisoners taken by Vasilevsky since August 9.

The communique said booty included 687 aircraft, 347 tanks, 957 guns of various calibers, 711 mortors, 3355 machine-guns, more than 200,000 rifles, 108 radio stations, 1789 trucks, 118 tractors and other vehicles, 9708 horses and 727 ammunition dumps as well as other equipment and food.

The communique said the surrender of Japanese troops continued.

Khabarovsk radio announced the arrival of units of the Pacific Fleet at Port Arthur.

Liaison Bureau To Facilitate Task Of Occupation

San Francisco, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—Japan moved swiftly to cooperate with her American conquerors today by putting into operation the central liaison office demanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to ficilitate the tasks of Allied occupation forces.

One o fthe first orders issued by the office called for Japanese residents in the area of the Yokosuka naval base to remain indoors during the Allied landing tomorrow. Vehicles were warned to say off th eroads or face the danger of Allied air attack.

Girls Studying English

Tokyo radio reported that girl telephone operators at Yokohama, another Allied landing point, were studying conversational English and that two English-language experts had been rushed in to handle Allied calls. The telephone bureau also is compiling a directory in English for the Allies.

Duties and organization of the new liaison office were described to the Japanese people today by Osaka radio in a broadcast heard by the FCC. The office is divided into four departments:

1. Supply interpreters and translators.
2. Handling military and political questions.
3. Economic affairs.
4. Negotiations concerning Allied prisoners and civilian internees, and Japanese prisoners and internees in Allied hands.

To Reorganize Schools

The second department, among other duties, will deal with reorganization of Japanese schools and textbooks to stamp out the militaristic training of the past.

In this connection the Japanese education ministry ordered all schools and colleges throughout the country to reopen by September 15, returning to classes nearly 10 million boys and girls mobilized for war work when schools were ordered closed for one year last April 1.

Japanese teachers were cautioned to usg "proper care" in teaching from current textbooks, which glorify the Japanese wartime traditions of conquest.

Exceptions to the reopening order include students mobilized for agriculture, transpotr and communications services.

NIMITZ

From Page 1

usual reserve, he said the atomic bomb's effect on the Navy's future is unpredictable.

Kamikaze attacks offered a very serious threat and caused heavy damage off Okinawa, Nimitz said, but proudly added:

"Our Navy met the threat. We had enough ships. We regret the loss of lives, but we had a job to do and the ships took what the Japs had to offer and saw the job through."

Nimitz paid trbiute to the Reserve officers and enlisted men of the Navy, proudly recaling he had played an importnat role in the prewar Reserve program.

Re expressed doubt that any captain would go on deck and distinguish a regular Navy man from a Reservist.

Navy's Power Called Insurance for Peace

By H. K. Reynolds

International News Service Staff Writer

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher declared last night that America's overwhelming weight in sea-borne air power will be a potent and perhaps decisive factor in the maintenance of world peace.

The Navy's air chief, famed as the commander of deadly and destructive Task Force 58, announced the Navy's postwar air policy in a statement commemorating the thirty-second anniversary of naval aviation.

"From our own sea coasts to a point anywhere on the globe where there is water, our air-surface forces can, carrying any kind of explosives the genius of man will have been able to devise," Admiral Mitscher said.

"Carrier supremacy, aided by the Navy's long-range seaplanes and land-based search planes, now represents a mobile police force which will be naval aviation's contribution to keeping the peace which it has helped to win."

Mitscher said American aircraft carriers, including the new 45,000-ton battle carriers, "should be policing the oceans of the world at all times."

He urged the training of 4300 uaval aviators and 2600 aircrewmen each year "to keep naval aviation a dominant factor in world peace insurance," and said at least 3000 new planes should be added to the air fleet during the next year.

131 Allied POWs Send Signal of Safety to Vessel

Aboard Admiral Badger's Flagship, Tokyo Bay, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—A light from the Japanese shore informed the minesweeper Hambletonian today 131 Allied prisoners of war who survived American air bombardment were "thrilled to talk to free Americans again."

The Hambletonian was north of the fleet's main anchorage in Tokyo Bay when a tiny light from the shore which identified its sender as "Lieutenant Sherry, executive office, Submarine No. 210," blinked in dots and dashes of the Morse code:

"One hundred and thirty-one Americans, British, Australians, Norwegians and Italians prisoner war camp No. 2 all well. Treatment okay now. Plenty food all around now thanks to you and other Navy planes' droppings."

WRITERS

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newsreel cameramen reciprocated by photographing our unofficial invasion party.

The principal modern machinery appeared to consist of giant hammer-head cranes, all apparently undamaged.

Undamaged Ships

Deep in the canals, we came upon undamaged ships. Their crews watched us curiously. We also found some buildings in good condition behind the shoreline rubble.

White flags marked gun installations in compliance with American orders. Only three seaplanes were in the sole remaining hangar at the seaplane base.

The worst wreckage was at the entrance to the naval base. The hulks of several old destroyers and numerous other craft cluttered the shoreline.

Then there was the battered battleship Nagato, wrecked by American carrier planes July 18 and only half-afloat.

We moved alongside the Nagato and passed under her silent 16-inch guns. The gun mounts were wrecked and the bridge hung in steel shreds. Crewmen on the battleship watched us silently as they went about their repair work.

Bombed-Out Ships

White-shirted Japanese naval officers eyed us coldly from the bridge.

Nearby was a beached freighter with its stern blown in.

We proceeded around a buoy and entered Nagaura harbor past camouflaged fuel tanks and a series of bombed out machine ships.

It was the consensus that the Navy would have difficulty clearing enough berths for our heavy ships and getting any repair work done with the primitive equipment which seems to be available here.

PEACE

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of Lieut. Gen. Yokoyama, commander of Nipponese forces in the southern part of that principal Philippine island.

Sumi was told that if his forces didn't quit within six to nine days after the Tokyo surrender they would be dealt with as outlaws.

In northern Luzon, Maj. Gen. William H. Gill of the Thirty-second Division continued parleys with Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, chief Nipponese commander in the Philippines, for surrender of his 10,000 troops.

32 More From D. C. To Be Inducted

Thirty-two more District men have been ordered to report for Army induction today. They are: James Day, Percy Jackson, Wallace Nutwell, Gordon Simms, Virgil Sisk, James Swann, Albert Pfeiffer, James Longerbeam, Robert Lyles, Meredith Wilson, white, and Levan Adams, James Butler, Norman Duncan, Fred Edwards, Joseph Fagins, Edward Fountain, Irving King, James Marshall, Willie Moton, Shelby Thompson, John Gass, George Riddick, jr., St. John Hendrick, Willie Ancrum, Edward Bland, Willie Eatman, Raymond Jones, Eugene Lewis, Ralph Lewis, Haskel Lowery, Johnnie Roach and Waddy Temple, Negroes.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Visits the President

Harris & Ewing

CHINA'S FIRST LADY AT WHITE HOUSE—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, smiles as she talks with President Truman in the White House yesterday. It was her first visit since Mr. Truman took office. In Washington briefly before returning to China she is staying at the Chinese Embassy

COURSE

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where four of the same carriers were sunk.

In contrast, the American carriers Lexington and Enterprise together could put up no more than 180 planes.

Battleships Too Slow

The report stated that the American battleships in Pearl Harbor were too slow to have brought the Jap ships under fire, and that the rest of the fleet "would probably have suffered severe damage if not defeat on the high seas by reason of the great superiority in the air before our superior gunfire could have been brought to bear."

The only possible chance, it continued, would have been in weather that prevented flight of Jap planes.

Subsequently this Jap task force took part in a number of "similar successful and very disastrous attacks in the Pacific southwest.

Espionage Paid Off

Two significant examples of Japanese espionage were singled out:

When the Jap planes attacked, they came down the aprons in tight formations, setting fire to Army and Navy planes parked wing-to-wing as a protection against sabotage. The American planes were so parked only on November 27, when the island went under a No. 1 alert. Yet word of this reached the Japs in time for them to perfect these highly effective attack techniques.

Maps found on Japs killed or taken prisoner at Pearl Harbor had locations of hangars to be built at Hickman Field as well as those already constructed.

Physical Fitness Program Planned At Herndon High

A new "physical fitness program" for Herndon High School students has been announced by Paul Vespa, school physical education director, who declared yesterday that he will teach his classes the "basis for energetic power and interest."

Vespa said that the Herndon boys and girls who enter the high school September 4, will receive instruction designed for a harmonious state of health, development of character and general physical fitness.

The physical director said his progra mwill include first aid, voice training, mass commands, corrective exercises, safety, hygiene and health instruction and intramural contests.

3 Flee Stalled Car Hit by Troop Train

Two women and a 3-year-old child escaped possible death yesterday when they fled their car shortly before it was demolished by a train at Bowie, Md.

Prince Georges County police said the vehicle stalled on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks just as a troop-laden train approached the crossing. Occupants of the car, drvien by Mrs. Eleanor Margaret Forrester of 9F Laurel Hill rd., Greenbelt, were her son, Dick, 3, na dher mother, Mrs. Sadie Wilson, 65, of 4900 Berwyn rd., Berwyn.

Boy Struck by Truck In Critical Condition

Still in a critical condition from injuries suffered Monday night when he was struck by a truck while crossing the street in the 2300 block of Mount Vernon ave., Alexandria, Charles R. Downey, 7, of 21 West Wyatt ave., is a patient at the Alexandria Hospital.

The boy was running across the street after delivering a newspaper when he was struck. The driver, King Solomon McCrae, 16, of 910 Pendleton st., Alexandria, is under investigation for reckless driving and has been released in custody of his aunt, police said.

Cruiser Birmingham Suffers 3d Battle Scar

By the United Press

The battle-scarred light cruiser Birmingham suffered its third battle damage of the war at Okinawa on May 4 when she was hit by a Japanese suicide plane, the Navy revealed yesterday.

The explosion took fullest effect in the ship's sick bay area and officers' quarters. Forty-five officers and men were killed, 6 were missing and 83 wounded.

Funds to Run 5 Nurseries in Area Assured

Continued operation for a "reasonable period" of five of the day nurseries set up under the Lanham Act in Montgomery County, Md., was promised yesterday if Federal funds are withdrawn by E. Brooke Lee, vice chairman of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The two nurseries in Rockville will be continued under the sponsorship of the County Board of Education, he said, while those in other areas will function directly under the Commission.

Lee announced the Commission will undertake the task only if parents contribute a larger share of the cost of operation, which is $9 a week per child. Individual contributions would be based on family income.

Parents Pay Some Costs

Current plans, he added, call for continuation of the Rockville nurseries either as cooperatives or through partial support from public funds.

Out of the present enrollment of 143, he said, 56 are the children of absent servicemen, and 17 are supported entirely by working mothers. Mothers of 53 of the children are employed in the county, and 43 work in Washington.

Lee stated the Commission plans to have parents contribute at least 80 per cent of the operating costs, which do not include allowances for construction and other capital outlay. The present minimum fee of $4.50 would be raised to at least $6 per week.

Currently, he said, the Federal Government supplies $2406.63 of the total operating cost of $4446.63 for the five schools, while parents supply $2040. By increasing the fees, he said, the commission plans to reduce the deficit now met by the Federal contribution to less than $900 a month.

New Site Probable

In Rockville the white nursery costs $1045.45 to operate; parents supply $450. The Negro nursery costs $764.32 a month, of which parents contribute $90.

The Takoma nursery will probably be moved to Jesup Blair Park because the school in which it is located will not be available after September. Other nurseries are located at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Recreation Center, the Fairway Community Building, Silver Sprin, and MacArthur blvd.

Lee explained the Rockville nursery cannot be operated by the commission because it is located north of the regional district on which Park and Recreation taxes are levied.

Bartender Held On Robbery and Assault Charges

Wesley E. Rogers, 25, bartender, of Lanham Park, Md., was arrested by Prince Georges County police on charges of robbery and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. He failed to post $2000 bond.

The charge was based on a complaint of a District cab driver, who told police Rogers, after being taken to a Lanham Park address, forced him to turn over his money at the point of a gun. Later, the driver said, Rogers went into his home and returned and threatened the driver with a rifle if he did not leave.

Izaak Walton Chapter To Conduct Cruise

The Arlington-Fairfax Izaak Walton League Chapter will hold a moonlight cruise down the Potomac on September 13, to raise funds for the purchase of a club site, George P. Grove, president, said yesterday.

Club members in charge of the boat ride, which will begin at 8:30, are Paul O. Peters, Reynolds T. Harnsberger, Walter Warner, Ted Hubers, A. Z. Thomas and Capt. John Schooley.

Truck Kills Bicyclist

Louisa, Va., Aug. 29 (A.P.).—John Thompson, about 16, was killed instantly this morning on Route 33 about 2 miles east of Cuckoo. He was riding a bicycle and was struck by a truck. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Thompson.

COMMENT

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former Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the official reports.

The comments included:

Representative Manasco (D., Ala.)—"Most Congressmen will disagree with the condemnation of Marshall. They know that he warned us many times in 1940 and '41 that the Japs would attack and he pleaded for funds for equipment to prepare the Army."

Representative Bloom (D., N. Y.) "The criticism of Mr. Hull is certainly unjustified. I have memorandums in our committee records to show that he did everything possible to warn us of the impending danger before the Japanese attacked."

Representative Short, author of the original House resolution calling for the court-martial of Kimmel and Short:

"The American people will not be satisfied until a court martial is held . . . The present executive and Secretary of War attempt to clear General Marshall of any and all blame, but say nothing about General Short or Admirals Kimmel and Stark. Is General Marshall now being protected or shielded because he might possibly have been protecting or shielding someone else? It would be interesting to hear General Marshall himself and others of the War and State Departments in a public court martial under oath."

Representative Dingell (D., Mich.)—"I sharply disagree with the criticism of General Marshall and Mr. Hull."

Representative Harness (R., Ind.)—"This report substantiates the charges I made that negligence existed when the Japs struck. I don't know if the evidence will justify a court martial, but I think Congress ought to study the report and consider this question. I hate to point a finger at Marshall or someone in his department or the White House or the State Department, but surely someone didn't get the warnings out in time."

Representative Shafer (R., Mich.), member of the Military Affairs Committee—"By placing the blame on Marshal, Stark, etc., they are attempting to make them the fall guys. They had to take orders from someone. I still think they should go ahead with the trials of Kimmel and Short and let the chips fall where they may."

Senator Murray (D., Mont.): "General Marshall is one of the ablest military men in United States history. It would be very unfortunate to attempt to fasten on him any blame in relation to Pearl Harbor."

New V.M.I. Head Is Discussde

By the Associated Press

Officials from the Virgina Military Institute conferred Tuesday with General Marshall, Army chief of staff, regarding a new superintendent for the Lexington, Va., school.

A present superintendent, Charles Kilbourne, has announced his intention of retiring.

The War Department had no comment on a conference, but one official said the committee talked with Marshall about the suitability of a number of officers who have served under him and who are under consideration for the position.

General Marshal is a graduate of VMI.

Monday Roads Session Set for Montgomery

Montgomery County Supervisor Willard F. Day and County Comptroller Alexander Hancock will meet with Maryland State Road Commission officials Monday to obtain a "clear picture of the financial situation" on future improvements, maintenance and construction of county roads.

Day said he wants to know just how much money can be counted upon from Federal, State and local funds so that plans can be completed.

Silver Spring School Operators Leave Area

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Miller, who founded and operated Countryside School, 9401 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., for 11 years, left yesterday to make their home in Los Angeles, Calif., having sold the school to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons of Washington.

The school's name will be changed to the Parsons Countryside School and is scheduled to open its fall term September 17.

PEARL

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inevitable and immenent because of "However, war with Japan was there the Japanese Empire and the American Government."

(Secretary Stimson in a separate statement said: "Not only do I strongly disagree with what amounts at best only to a conjecture, but I feel that the board's comment in this respect was uncalled for and not within the scope of their proper inquiry.")

General Marshall, the board asserted, "failed" to keep Short "fully advised of the growing tenseness of the Japanese situation which indicated an increasing necessity for better preparation for war, of which information he had an abundance and Short had little."

Misunderstanding Indicated

Also, the board said, Marshall failed:

To send additional instructions to Short on November 28, 1941 when "evidently he failed to realize the import of General Short's reply of November 27, which indicated clearly that General Short had misunderstood and misconstrued the message of November 27, and had not adequately alerted his command for war.

To get to Short on December 6 and early morning of December 7 critical information indicating "an almost immediate break with Japan, though there was ample time to have accomplished this."

To investigate and determine the "state of readiness of the Hawaiian command between November 27 and December 7, 1941, despite the impending threat of war."

General Gerow, the board alleged, "failed" to keep Short informed on the "impending war situation," to send Short on November 27th a "clear, concise directive," to realize that Short's reply to November 27 alert message was "not a state of readiness for war," and to take the required steps to implement joint plans between the Army and Navy to insure functioning of the two services "in the manner contemplated."

Alerted Only for Sabotage

General Short, the report continued, "failed" to place his command in a "state of readiness for war." In the face of a war warning, it said, he adopted an alert against sabotage only.

"The information which he had was incomplete and confusing but it was sufficient to warn him of the tense relations between our Government and the Japanese empire and that hostilities might be momentarily expected," the document stated.

Also, it continued, Short failed to reach or attempt to reach an agreement with the Admiral commanding the Pacific fleet (Husband E. Kimmel) and the Admiral commanding the 14th Navay District (Claude C. Bloch, Hawaii Command) for implementing the joint Army and Navy plans and agreements then in existence which provided for joint action by the two services."

The board also found Short failed to inform himself of the effectiveness of the long-distance reconnaissance being conducted by the Navy and did not replace inefficient staff officers.

Entirely Unjustified

Secretary Stimson said the board's criticism of General Marshall was "entirely unjustified." He added that "on the contrary uothrghout this matter I believe that he (Marshall) acted with his usual skill, energy, and efficiency."

President Truman said he associateid himself "wholeheartedly with this expression by the Secretary of War," adding:

"Indeed I have the fullest confidence in the skill, energy and efficiency of all our war leaders, both Army and Navy."

The Army report was dated October 20, 1944, and was signed by Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, president; and Maj. Gens. Henry D. Russell and Walter H. Frank, members.

The naval coutr of inquiry's report was dated October 19, 1944. It gave the "opinion" that "no offenses have been committed nor serious blame incurred on the part of any person or persons in the naval service" and recommended no further proceedings.

Forrestal Issues Directive

After reading the record and indorsements by Rear Admiral T. L. Gatch, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Secretary Forrestal directed that:

1—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel "shall not hold any position in the U. S. Navy which requires the exercise of superior judgment." (Kimmel was retired the same day General Short was retired from the Army.)

2—Admiral Harold R. Stark also shall not hold any Navy position requiring the exercise of "superior judgment."

Forrestal's directive was not dated. Stark was not relieved until March 12, 1942 when the duties of Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, were combined under Admiral King. Six days later Stark was given command of the U. S. Naval Forces in Europe with concurrent duty as Commander of the Twelfth Fleet.

Stark Recently Relieved

Stark was recently relieved of that assignment by Admiral Henry K. Hewitt and returned to the United States preparatory to retirement, having passed the retirement age of 64.

Stimson said "sufficint action" already had been taken against General Short, whom he described as a man with a long record of "excellent service."

"My conclusion is," he said, "that under all the circumstances the evidence now recorded does not warrant the institution of any further proceedings against any officer in the Army."

He said all of the Army Board's report is now public except that part which would reveal sources of secret information, but that the Department would make available to congressional committees the full reports and the record of the testimony.

In defending General Marshall, Stimson said the Army Board's criticism arose from a "fundamental misconception of the duties of the Chief of Staff and his relations with the divisions and activities of the General Staff."

Not Within His Functions

"It is not the function of the chief of staff," he added, "specifically to direct and personally supervise the execution in detail of the duties of the various sections of the general staff. His paramount duty is to advise the President and the Secretary of War, and to make plans for and supervise the organization, equipment, and training of a great Army for a global war; to advise on, and himself to make, decisions regarding basic problems of military strategy in the many possible theaters in which the war might develop and in other fundamental and broad military problems which confront the United States.

"It would hopelessly cripple the performance of these great and paramount duties should a chief of staff allow himself to become immersed in administrative details by which the plans for defense are carried out in our many outposts."

Stimson said the underlying cause of what he called Short's "error of judgment" was his "confidence that the Japanese would not then attack Pearl Harbor." In fairness to Short, he added, it must be borne in mind "that this belief was shared in by almost everyone concerned, including his superior officers in the War Department in Washington."

Although broad defense policies are mapped in Washington, Stimson said the policy of "decentralized responsibility" in the Army has been found to produce the best results and each theater commander is charged with the preparation of his own local defense plan, including the working out of plans with the local Navy authorities.

Plans Not Implemented

Detailed plans for the defense of Hawaii had been worked out by General Short and by joint agreement with the Navy, Stimson said, but these "plans or such portions thereof as the occasion demanded" had not been put into effect at the time of the Japanese attack.

He said that during 1941, and particularly during October and until the latter part of November, General Short was "repeatedly advised of the critical events which were developing."

"I find," he continued, "that he was clearly warned on November 27 by the appropriate authorities in Washington that a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan might occur at any time, that an attack by Japan on the United States might occur, and that hostilities were possible at any moment."

Stimson said there was no information in the possession of the War Department and which was not made available to Short "which would have modified the essence" of the information furnished the Hawaiian commander or which would have "affected or increased the duties of vigilance and alertness thus already imposed upon him."

Was Amply Warned

However, Stimson added: "The available information might have given him a clearer picture of the increasing tenseness of the situation and as lated pointed out, I believe that the War Department would have carried out its duties more adequately if General Short had been given more complete information, but I find that he was amply warned for the performance of his paramount duty of being alert against a surprise air attack by Japan."

Short's failure to alert his command to the degree of preparedness which the situation demanded, Stimson asserted, "contributed measureably to the exten of the disaster, although much damage probably would have resulted from the attack in any event."

He said Short was warned of an immediate danger "both of an attack from without by Japan and of an attack from within by sabotage" and that this warning required him to be alert against both forms of danger.

Left Completely Exposed

"He chose to concentrate himself so entirely upon a defense against sabotage," the Secretary declared, "as to leave himself more completely exposed to an attack from without than if there had been no alert at all."

Stimson said the war plans division of his department "made a mistake" in not transmitting to General Short more information than it did. He also included Navy officers here in this criticism, without naming any.

"A keener and more imaginative appreciation on the part of some of the officers in the War and Navy Departments of the significance of some of the information," he said, "might have led to a suspicion of an attack specifically on Pearl Harbor . . .

Hindsight Criticism Easy

"I do not think that certain officers in the War Department functioned in these respects with sufficient skill. At all times it must be borne in mind, however, that it is easy to criticize individuals in the light of hindsight, and very difficult to recreate fairly the entire situation and information with which the officers were required to deal at the time of the event."

Stimson said that since Pearl Harbor the war plans division has been completely reorganized and the officers involved in the criticism have either died or received other assignments "where they have already distinguished themselves in the performance of important duties in the field." He concluded:

"I am satisfied that proper steps were taken to correct such inadequacies of either personnel or organization as were shown to exist either in the War Department or in the field at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster."

Tire Quota For September Is Unchanged

By James E. Chinn

In the face of an unprecedented and ever mounting demand for new automobile tires, OPA yesterday announced a September quota of 2,500,000 for passenger vehicles—the same as for August—and cautioned car owners to hold down on speed because it doesn't yet know when production will catch up with the shortage.

The only important change in the number of tires allocated for rationing, OPA said, was an increase of 20,000 in truck and bus 10-ply tires in large sizes, and a corresponding reduction in smaller sizes.

The passenger car tire allocations in the District, Maryland and Virginia are: District, 8134; Maryland, 35,410, and Virginia, 49,342.

Applications Flooded OPA

OPA pointed out that applications for new tires literally poured into local rationing boards throughout the country almost simultaneously with the end of gasoline rationing August 15, and the national total has far surpassed the available number.

"Naturally, motorists want new tires as soon as possible," OPA declared, "but it is essential to orderly transition from war to peacetime ecoonmy that the limited supply be rationed so that those performing the most vital services are supplied first."

Max McCullough, deputy OPA administrator for rationing, was unable to predict what relief is in sight for the tire situation.

OPA local boards will be guided in the issuance of certificates for new tires by an "occupational preference list."

Preference List Leaders

First preference will be given cars used for vital civilian services and those that operate at high speed to answer emergency calls. In this group are utility companies, physicians, surgeons, dentists, ministers, public health nurses, and practitioners of recognized religious faiths.

Second on the preference list are cars used for essential services, including those needed by Red Cross officials and employes, construction workers, embalmers, farmers, commercial fishermen, members of the armed forces, school teachers and certain skilled workers.

Third on the preference list are applicants performing services for essential establishments such as accountants and lawyers engaged in necessary administrative services.

Other occupational drivers are listed in a fourth preference group, and finally, persons making a bona fide change of residence comprise another group.

REACT

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"make such a statement as may be called for" after he has had time to study the Pearl Harbor reports.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board asserted Hull failed to notify the War Department after delivering to the Japanese "the document that touched the button that started the war." He said:

"I have just this afternoon heard of these reports over the radio.

"I have sent for copies of the texts.

"After studying them, I will make such a statement as may be called for."

The former secretary issued his comment through Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to the Secretary of State in charge of press relations.

17 'Hitler Youths' Tried by American Court for Looting

Hersfeld, Germany, Aug. 29 (U.P.). Seventeen members of the Hitler Youth organization were found guilty today by an American Military Court of looting the home of a German housewife they thought had been over-friendly to American soldiers. The youths ranged in age from 15 to 22.

Three were under 16 and were paroled to their parents. Sentence will be passed on the others at a later date, the court said.

The court also announced that the burgomeister of Gotthards, the village where the crime occurred, had been fined $150 and removed from office for concealing his knowledge of it and for threatening the woman with violence if she reported the raid to the Americans.

Chemical Society Hits Army Handling Atom B

New York, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—An American Chemical Society publication urged editorially today that the atomic research program be removed from Army control to permit fuller development of the new power source and to avert the possibility of a tremendous Government monopoly.

"Army influence will inevitably throttle research," the editorial in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry said. It said the Army would withhold or delay release of research accomplishments on the grounds that atomic energy uses are secret military weapons.

Bastista in Mexico City

Mexico City, Aug. 29 (A.P.).—Cuba's former President, Gen. Fulgencio Batista, arrived today at 1:30 p. m. He came in a Mexican army plane from Merida where he spent the past eight days visiting the ancient Indian ruins, visiting friends and inspecting the sisal industry.

Atlantic City, N. J.
HOTEL TROY
1310 PACIFIC AVENUE
Near beach. From $2.00 day; running water; also private baths. Free bathing.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Downey Urges Pay Scale Be Revised Upward

PAY RAISE: Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee is for it. He told me yesterday: "I favor a complete reconsideration of Government pay scales which would lead to increased compensation for Federal employes. Something must be done for these people who lost overtime pay, particularly if the cost of living remains high." The chairman did not say specifically how much basic salaries should be raised nor would he comment on the demand of employe unions for an increase of from 20 to 22 per cent other than to say it would be considered. He did say, however, that the Congress would be guided by a national wage policy and the general salary trend. If private employes are given more money it will make it easier to get a pay bill through Congress.

KLUTTZ

OVERTIME: Chairman Downey said he was gratified that full time and a half had been approved for white-collar workers in the recent pay act as a matter of principle even though it has been of little real benefit to them. "I was sure at the time," he said, "that overtime work would be stopped rather soon and we'd be back at the same place where we were before—inadequate pay for Government employes. The 5-day week," he observed, "gave the employe more leisure but less money to spend while they are at leisure." Downey is certain to sponsor any pay raise bill which the Administration would indorse and he may go ahead on his own should the Administration fail to take action reasonably soon. Administration people won't reveal their pay plans, if any.

WORKING HOURS: Both Navy and Veterans' Administration will work more than 40 hours a week for the time being. Navy announced yesterday that its civilians at headquarters here will contine on a 5½-day, 44-hour week through September at least. Another work survey will be made in October which may delay the 40-hour week until December, depending on the work. Navy probably would cut hours now if it could hire more people. A rider on its appropriation act limits the number of civilians here to 17,000 for this fiscal year. Congress may be asked to lift this ceiling. The headquarters staff here must plan and carry out demobilization of the Navy and prepare for postwar activities. General Omar Bradley will put his Veterans' Administration employes on a 44-hour week on November 4 and he promises to reduce hours to the peacetime work week when he's given more space and people. Employes in his agency are working a minimum of 48 hours, some 54 and 60 hours.

DIARY NOTES: The Social Security Board, Labor, State, Federal Reserve Board, and the War Production Board all announced yesterday that they would go on a 5-day 40-hour week this week. This means that about 15,000 more employes will get a three-day holiday this weekend . . . The Navy has ordered all its Navy yards on a 40-hour week . . . The War Department is trying to make sure that it doesn't fire experienced employes one day and hire new and unexperienced people the day following. An order issued by the Secretary forbids any war agency in the Washington geographical area to recruit new people at a time when reductions are being made or planned in another part of the department. It provides speedy reassignments and transfers of people who are laid off to vacancies within the department and the Government. It places in the Office of the Employment Coordinator, who is Louis E. Rumpff, the responsibility for enforcing this sensible order.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Senator Kilgore of West Virginia yesterday asked that Federal workers be covered under it at the Government's expense. His bill would be made retroactive to August 14 and people who have been discharged since that date would be eligible for the payments. The Kilgore bill would require the States to use the District of Columbia system which provides a maximum of $20 for 20 weeks. However, Kilgore suggested that this be amended and a scale be written into the bill which would provide a minimum of $10 to a maximum of $25 for 26 weeks. The scale appeared here yesterday.

TRAVEL PAY: Federal workers would be covered by the provision which calls for the Government to pay travel to other jobs. At first, the West Virginia Senator said Government people were not covered by this provision. However, on questioning by Senators Taft and Vandenberg he said they may be. After the hearing, Kilgore told me that he had been in error and the provision would apply to discharged Federal workers. Senator Byrd implied that Federal workers who have had five or more years of service should be exempted. He brought out that they would be eligible for a Civil Service annuity.

Court Hearing Set Today on Fenwick Move

Richmond, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Hearing on a motion by counsel for Lieut. Col. Charles R. Fenwick, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, to dismiss the contest brought by L. Preston Collins, who lost the election, by 572 votes, is set for 11 a. m. tomorrow.

The argument will be heard by Judge Julien Gunn, in Richmond Circuit Court.

Seeks To Quash Claim

Colonel Fenwick is seeking to quash the election contest on grounds that irregularities charged in Collins' petition, if true, would not change the result. His motion would not prevent a thorough investigation and action under criminal statutes, the Democratic nominee said.

A thorough investigation of the recent election and in particular, the Wise County election in which irregularities are alleged by Collins, appeared certain when Governor Darden announced on his return to the Capital last night from a vacation that he would place the facilities of the attorney general's office at the disposal of the commonwealth's attorney in Wise, John R. Roberts.

Byrd Backs Probe

The case has attracted wide attention and caused comment from political leaders of the State. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), has issued a statement asserting that "the gravity of the charges made of alleged election frauds in Wise County demands a more searching investigation without the supression of any of the pertinent facts or the protection of any person or persons who may be involved."

Governor Darden revealed that he has been in consultation with the attorney general regarding the Wise County situation, where 25 out of 27 poll books are missing, the Governor said that "the people of Virginia are shocked and humiliated" by the Wise County disclosures.

Harbor Engineer Blames Pollution For Fish Deaths

Baltimore, Aug. 29 (AP).—Baltimore Harbor Engineer Henry G. Perring said today that pollution in the harbor may be a contributing cause to the condition which has caused the reported deaths of thousands of fish in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries recently.

He said he reported to Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin that there was "pollution all around the harbor from storm drains and sewers."

Many dead fish have been found in the Spring Gardens branch of the harbor.

Perring told the mayor that the cause of the fish mortality in the estuary would "require facilities beyond those at present in this bureau" to determine, but that "it may be that the cause is the same as is complained of in Chesapeake Bay, and it may be that the situation in the harbor is contributing to the situation in the bay."

He said that analyzing of the harbor water, such as was done between 1936 and 1942, was discontinued "because of the shortage of personnel in the laboratory."

Valley Firemen Elect New Heads

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—The Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association, concluding its streamlined one-day convention in Chambersburg, Pa., voted to return to its prewar three-days meeting next year and to hold the 1946 convention in this city.

Officers elected included: President, Merle Benchoff, Waynesboro, Pa., who succeeded Joseph Groft, McSherrtown, Pa.; first vice president, John A. Boyd, Winchester, Va.; second, Charles E. Daley, jr., Hagerstown, Md.; third, William L. Dande, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, C. J. Jacobs, Waynesboro, Pa. (reelected); treasurer, A. M. Staubley, this city (reelected); chaplain, the Rev. B. F. Blubaugh, Baltimore (reelected); delegate to Pennsylvania State Firemen's Association convention, A. M. Staubley, this city.

The association includes volunteer firemen's organizations in cities along the Cumberland Valley from Harrisburg, Pa., to Winchester, Va.

Bible Teacher Named For County Schools

Winchester, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—Miss Sara Wilson, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position to teach Bible in the public schools of the county this fall. The announcement was made by the Frederick County Council of Churches inaugurating the program this year.

Miss Wilson is a graduate of Flora McDonald College, majoring in religious education. Schools in which the class will be offered are Middletown, Stephens City, Miller, Stonewall, Gainesboro and Gore.

On the Area Honor Roll

Virginia

NAVY DEAD

EDWARDS, Charles Luther, Boatswain's Mate 1/C, USNR. (Previously reported missing.) Wife, Mrs. Ruby Maude Edwards, Norfolk.

PATTON, Herbert Wayne, Seaman 1/C, USNR. Father, Herbert Cornellius Patton, Garrisonville.

NAVY WOUNDED

NORRIS, Leonard Osborne, Quartermaster 3/C, USNR. Wife, Mrs. Mary Flaherty Norris, Arlington.

SHIPP, Harry Clarence, Shipfitter 3/C, USNR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Shipp, Barboursville.

NAVY MISSING

WALKER, Cyrus Harding, Ensign, USNR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Walker, Oldhams.

Maryland

NAVY WOUNDED

BOZMAN, Floyd George, Seaman 1/C, USNR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bozman, Champ.

Reconversion Picture

128 Million Idle-Aid Fund Viewed Ample in Maryland

(First of a series on reconversion pictured in Maryland.)

By Rene J. Cappon

Baltimore, Aug. 29 (AP).—"Adequate funds?" asked Stephen Cromwell, director of Maryland's Unemployment Compensation Board. "We have enough money to pay 300,000 unemployed the maximum benefit of $20 per week for 20 weeks—and still have a small surplus. And the picture will hardly become that grim."

So, with a staff swollen from 175 to 250 in Baltimore alone, with office mechanics smoothed out to cope with the onrush, and with the reassurance of a 128 million dollar reserve behind it, the agency views the future calmly—despite the portentous flood of jobless claims that swamped its offices between Friday, August 17, and last Saturday, Cromwell told the Associated Press.

A simple self-registration form, developed with the assistance of the United States Employment Service, detailing the worker's job registration, benefit claim, and general registration is proving a valuable time-saving device under pressure conditions.

U. S. Intervention Hit

But Cromwell is less pleased with the fact that the employment service, integrated with the UCB prior to the war, is still in Federal hands. Thus the job referral division and the claims unit, which naturally complement each other, are divided into two agencies.

"I'd like to see that situation end soon," Cromwell remarked, "employment services should return to the State."

Maryland's jobless—whether residents of the State or not—may file benefit claims one week after losing their jobs. The "vast majority of present applicant are entitled to the $20 maximum," Cromwell said.

The sheer mathematics involved in computing claims and eligibility isn't just work for sparrows. The concentration of claims in the Baltimore area—since August 17, roughly 90 per cent registered there—creates some additional problems.

No Appreciable Rise

Applications for insurance benefits in other industrial communities have "shown no appreciable rise," Cromwell said. He believes this is due to the fact that some, like Cumberland and Elkton, "went through the reconversion grind even before the war ended, with some war plants closing and peace industries partly absorbing the jobless."

The way the compensation system works is this: A worker who lost his job registers with the USES, which then seeks to obtain "suitable" employment for him. If he can't be placed within a week, he may apply for benefit payments which are based on his highest quarterly earnings in the preceding employment year. (But can't exceed $20 per week.)

26-Week Limit

Duration of benefits is determined on a one-fouth basis of his total wages during the full employment year, but 26 weeks is the limit. Workers residing outside Maryland, and who return home, register with USES near their home and, if eligible, get their unemployment compensation checks mailed to them from the Maryland board.

And one of the thorniest problems for the board is the task of determining a workman's eligibility and whether, after turning down a certain job offered through USES, he should still receive benefits, Cromwell declared.

Virginia Holds Liquor Ration On Same Basis

Richmond, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—The liquor rations for September will remain as in August, two fifths of domestic whisky with a bonus of one fifth of "Old American" or "Private Stock."

Rum will remain on the free list, without presentation of ration book, and brandy, gin, cocktails may be purchased at a bottle a day, the Alcohol Beverage Control Board announced today.

Chairman R. McC. Bullingtin, said the ration would have to remain as it is, since distilleries are still rigidly restricted in the making of beverage alcohol, and said some deliveries promised for September are not as large as in some recent months.

He has announced that the rations on whisky will be lifted as soon as supplies justify it.

Three fifths of domestic whisky plus ration-free rum, gin, brandy, cocktails and wine, Bullington asserted, afford an amount of alcoholic beverage far beyond the requirements of the ordinary individual.

All of the current coupon will be needed, as has been the case in the past, for the purchase of a single bottle of bottled-in-bond or imported whisky. Three imported ports and one imported sherry item may be purchased without presentation of a ration book, just as in the case of rum.

Lee County Plans Mammoth Fair

Pennington Gap, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Plans are being made for a mammoth Lee County Fair to be held at the Fair Grounds here beginning Monday, September 3, and continuing through the week.

Between $3000 and $5000 will be paid in cash awards for outstanding farm and agricultural exhibits on Blue Ribbon Herefords and livestock and some phases of entertainment, Robert C. Carter.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urged As Vassar President

New York, Aug. 28.—The name of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 60-year-old wife of the late President, has been submitted to the board of trustees of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as a possible choice for the presidency of the college to succeed Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, who will retire next June.

Mrs. Morris Hadley, chairman of the board, said today that the name of Mrs. Roosevelt had been submitted among some 200 others.

Col. Parker Honored

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Col. Hugh C. Parker, son-in-law of former State Senator Lewis H. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, this city, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for service as commander of the 335th Infantry Regiment, 84th Division, Ninth Army, his relatives here have been advised. He is at present stationed in Heidelberg, Germany with the Seventh Army.

Navy Release Center Set Up At Bainbridge

Bainbridge, Md., Aug. 29 (AP).—A separation center set up at the naval training center here will discharge approximately 180,000 of the 2,575,000 enlisted personnel to be released from the Navy in the next year.

Discharges, who are expected to be handled at a rate of 500 daily, will come chiefly from Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, with a few from West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The center handles only enlisted personnel. Waves and officers will be processed at other centers.

A staff of 37 officers and 190 enlisted personnel under the command of Capt. R. E. Cooper, USN, is set to process the men in approximately 72 hours. A production-line schedule will be used to handle actual paper work, but the three-day procedure also includes lectures and benefits under the GI bill of rights, individual interviews for each man, and a full-scale recreation program.

Specially trained Navy petty officers will see that the men receive their full Government benefits.

The first group of 120 left the center for their homes Friday.

Memorial Playground Planned in W. Va. Town

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—The Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry ysterday launched as their major program for the year establishment of a Memorial Playground at the elementary school here, honoring local heroes of World Wars I and II, Mrs. C. C. Johnson, new president of the club, disclosed, with the added statement it was believed the first undertaking of its kind by a group of women in the State.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Aug. 29 (AP). (U. S. Dept. Agr.).—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; slow, representative classes about steady with Tuesday; medium beef cows largely 10.50@11.50; few high-yielding individuals 12.00@12.50; scattered lot cutter and common, 8.50@10.00; canners, 7.00@8.00; good weighty sausage bulls, 12.00; bulk, 9.50@12.50; small lot medium feeders, 620 lbs., 12.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 50; nominally steady; good and choice, 120-250 lbs. vealers, quotable 15.50@16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 150; active, steady with Tuesday; good and choice barrows and gilts from 120 lbs. up, 15.30, the ceiling; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling for this class.

Above prices are based on grain-fed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 150; active, steady with Tuesday; practical top and popular price, 15.50; mixed lot good and choice 65-95 lbs. spring lambs, bucks included, 15.00@15.50; common and medium, 11.50@14.00; culls around 8.00; slaughter ewes active, steady; choice light weight wooled and shorn ewes, 7.00; bulk common to good, 4.00@6.50.

Richmond Market

Richmond, Va., Aug. 29 (AP) (USDA).—Prices represent sales on wholesale market:

LEMONS—Receipts moderate; market higher; 6.50@7.50.

CABBAGE—Receipts fairly heavy; market steady; southwest Virginia, 1.25@1.65.

TOMATOES—Receipts moderate; market steady; Hanover, 3.00@3.50.

PEACHES—Market weak; receipts light; Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, Elberta Peaches, 3.50@5.00.

EGGS—Prices paid net to producers f. o. b. Richmond: Receipts light; market firm; Federal-State grading stations: Whites, browns: U. S. grade A, extra large, 54, premium for AA quality; U. S. grade A, large, 51@52; U. S. grade A, medium, 45@47; U. S. grade A, small, 38; U. S. grade B, large, 46; U. S. grade B, medium, 42; U. S. grade C, large, 41; pullets, 36; current receipts, 38.

LIVE POULTRY—Prices paid net to producers f. o. b. Richmond; Receipts fairly liberal on poultry and fowl; roasters, fryers and broilers, 29.20; fowl, 24.70; old roosters and stags, 29.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 251; market at ceiling 14.85 (flat) on good and choice barrows and gilts 120-330 lbs. up; 100-120 lbs. 13.35; good sows under 350 lbs. 14.10; 350-500 lbs. 14.10; weights over 500 lbs., 14.10; good stags, 14.10.

CATTLE—Choice steers, 16.00@16.50; good, 13.00@15.50; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; choice heifers, 16.00@17.00; good, 13.50@16.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 10.00@10.50; medium, 8.00@9.50; light common grades, 6.50@7.50; choice calves, 16.00; good, 13.00@15.00; medium, 12.50@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 14.00@14.50; good sheep, 5.00@7.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Aug. 25 (AP)—(USDA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 4000; total, 7500; active and fully steady; good and choice arrows and gilts at 140 lbs. up at 14.75 ceiling; good and choice sows at 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 14,000; total, 14,500; salable calves, 800; total, 800; fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, steady to 25 cents lower, mostly steady to weak; top steers, 18.00; largely fed steer run; bulk, 15.50@17.50; best heifers around $17.35; cows steady to 15 cents lower; bulls steady to 25 cents lower; vealers scarce and fully steady at 15.00 down; stock cattle very scarce, mostly 12.00@13.50, choice yearlings 14.25.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 3500; total, 4500; early sales and bids slaughter spring lambs fully steady, spots 25 cents higher on natives; sheep steady; five loads good and choice Washington spring lambs held around 14.00; early sales good and choice natives, 13.50; common sortouts, 10.00@11.00; shorn aged native ewes, 5.00@6.50.

George Diggs Dies; Louisa School Head

Louisa, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—George Edward Diggs, 69, of Buckner, for many years chairman of the Louisa County School Board, died in a Richmond hospital this noon. He was a deacon and active member of the Little River Baptist Church.

He was a native of Louisa County, the son of the late John T. and Adelia Parrish Diggs.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Elmer Morris Diggs; three sons, John Thurman Diggs of Washington, Allen Diggs of Richmond, now in the Army, and Floyd Diggs of Bufkner; two brothers, Willie E. Diggs of Buckner and Ernest of Richmond and four sisters, Mrs. George Mallory and Mrs. Herman Mallory of Buckner, Mrs. W. L. Kent of Louisa and Mrs. D. E. Christmas of Mineral.

Luray Man, 72, Buried 2 Days After His Wife

Luray, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—Funeral services were held yesterday for Jacob Short, 72, retired Norfolk & Western nightwatchman, whose gunshot death on Sunday night followed by a few hours the funeral of his wife, Mrs. Mattie Short.

Short died of a self-inflicted revolver wound, according to Dr. George H. Long, county coroner.

Short was for more than a quarter of a century watchman at the Main st. crossing of the Norfolk & Western Railway in Luray. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Josephine Farrar, Oliver, Onan, Tony, Emmett, Lowe and Owen Short.

Clark L. Corbin

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 29.—Funeral services for Clark Lloyd Corbin, 48, who died Sunday, were held at Mount Carmel Church in Fauquier County today at 2:30 p. m. Burial took place in the church cemetery. Surviving Mr. Corbin are two daughters, Mrs. Virginia Savino, of Washington, and Mrs. Edna Allison, of Warrenton; a son, Clark L. Corbin, U. S. Marine Corps, now serving on Guam; a sister, Mrs. G. T. Shelton, of Garrisonville, and a brother, Thomas H. Corbin, of Bethesda, Md.

William Laderberg

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—William Laderberg, Portsmouth merchant, died yesterday afternoon at his home after a long illness. He was a native of Baltimore but had been engaged in business in Portsmouth for many years.

College Plans Refresher Course for Veterans

Hampden Sydney, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—After the V-12 program is discontinued October 31 at Hampden-Sydney, soldiers holding high school diplomas or having sufficient credits to attend college will be qualified to enter a "refresher course" scheduled to be conducted by Professor F. Gilmer, head of the physics department.

Other veterans who feel the need for preparation for college work will also be eligible to enroll, but the course is designed primarily for those with high school educations or more.

Girl, 4, Killed by Auto On Hamilton Street

Hamilton, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Judith Ann Rust, 4, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rust of Hamilton, died late yesterday after she was struck by an automobile on Route 7 in Hamilton.

Witnesses said the child was crossing the road to return to her mother after going to the post-office. The child was taken to the Loudoun Hospital, but died soon afterward.

Police listed the operator of the car as Mrs. Milton Nichols, Leesburg.

Prices Remain High

Bay Oyster Tonging to Start Saturday; Good Season Seen

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 29 (AP).—The open season for tonging oysters in waters of Chesapeake Bay and tributaries starts September 1 and will extend until next April 15, with the exception of certain minor limitations in some areas.

The open season for dredging will be from November 1 to March 15, also with limitations as to areas where operations may be carried on.

Though the tonging season is just around the corner, it is not expected many oystermen will take to the bars during the first few weeks, owing to the heat, coupled with the fact that there is very little demand for bivalves until cooler weather. Most of the tongers who make early catches transplant the mollusks until the demand increases.

Anne Arundel County is one of the big oyster-producing sections of the State, and furnishes a good index of the above situation prevailing in all other tidewater areas. For example, the number of tongers' licenses issued from the court clerk's office in Annapolis to date is only 8, compared to 20 for the corresponding period in 1944. The total issued here during the entire season last year totaled 504.

Early reports are to the effect that the bivalves generally are in good condition, and indications point to a successful season. Last year was a banner season for tongers, with prices ranging from $2.50 to $2.80 per bushel for a yield above average. Catches ranging from 8 to 15 bushels per day were not unusual.

Exceptions noted in the open season for oyster tonging are as follows:

Patuxent River, October 1 to March 31; Dorchester County, October 1 to April 15; Choptank River, September 1 to April 15; upper Potomac River, above a line joining North and Cedar Points, October 1 to April 15; lower Potomac River below the two-point line, September 15 to April 15; tributaries of Potomac River, October 1 to April 1; Somerset County, September 15 to April 15; Rhode and West Rivers (Anne Arundel County), October 15 to April 15; Herring Bay (Anne Arundel County), October 15 to April 15; upper Nanticoke River, above a line joining Sandy Island and Roaring Point, October 1 to April 15; Wicomico County, except upper Nanticoke River, September 15 to April 15.

Tongers' licenses are issued by the clerks of circuit courts of the several counties, at $3.50.

Dredgers' licenses are issued by the Department of Tidewater Fisheries at Annapolis, the fee being $2 per gross ton of boats, and all receipts go to the State oyster fund.

Va. Cult Plans 'Grand Finale' On Snake Rites

Stone Creek, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Holiness Faith Healers of Stone Creek are planning a grand finale at their final session of 12 summer programs next Sunday in Sycamore Grove and expect to have some 6 to 12 poisonous snakes on hand for ceremonies, which Governor Darden has outlawed as being dangerous to onlookers.

State troops, sent out on orders of the Governor, killed copperheads and rattleshankes at several meetings, and took to Richmond what was described as a "poor specimen" of copperhead for analysis. State Game Commission workers who examined the "baby" snake said they found no poison in its sacs.

Next Sunday, however, the Rev. Bill Parsons has promised "big ones," as well as "complete saturation of the flaming torch." It is reported, too, that, "if humanly possible," cult members will swallow strychnine in their demonstrations.

"Cultists from many States will be with us for our final exercises," said Parsons. "We will have many snakes, and not baby snakes like the State troopers took back to Richmond to fool the Governor with. This time we'll have big ones."

Parsons has reported tremendous fan mail since the Governor invokes the aid of the attorney general to gain legal backing for his fight against the handling of snakes.

City Is Enjoined On Restricting Va. Poultry Plant

Winchester, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Judge Henry W. Holt of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, has granted a temporary injunction to Irvin Burman, trading as the Hanover Dressed Poultry Co., restraining the City of Winchester from enforcing terms of an ordinance which forbids operation of a poultry slaughtering establishment within 200 feet of a private dwelling. Bond of $2500 was posted by Burman.

A similar injunction was denied recently in Corporation Court by Judge Burr P. Harrison on grounds that the averments of facts were not supported by the evidence. The case of the Hanover concern and others have been before Police Court magistrates and higher courts at various times for more than a year, during which period the city council has enacted an ordinance forbidding poultry slaughtering operations in or near residential areas. Fines up to $500 have been imposed.

Navy Railroad in Va. Goes on 5-Day Week

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—The Navy-operated Dahlgren-Fredericksburg Railroad will go on a five-day week beginning this week, officials of the Dahlgren Naval Proving Ground have announced.

There will be no service between this city and the proving ground on Saturday and Sunday in the future, in accordance with the basic five-day week decreed recently for Federal employes by President Truman.

The railway was built after the United States entered the war to facilitate transporttation to and from Dahlgren, which until that time was served only by boat and truck.

B. & O. Orders Radio Phones For Yard Work

Baltimore, Aug. 29 (AP). — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced today it had placed an order with the radio division of the Bendix Aviation Corp., for "very high frequency radio-telephone equipment for use in its yards at New Castle, Pa.

The railroad said Bendix believed it was the first order from any railroad for permanent installation of such equipment.

A fixed radio transmitter and receiver and mobile transmitter-receiving units for use on switching engines have been ordered.

The transmitters will broadcast under specific wave length between the 156-162 megocycle range under license issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Baltimore & Ohio made its first test of radio-telephone equipment in 1928, using low frequency transmitters, the company said, and last year tested high-frequency sets for the first time.

A company statement said that "it is believed that the installation at New Castle will further prove the practicability of radio-telephone for railroad use, and that gradually it will be expanded for use on moving trains in main line service and even to communications with passengers on those trains."

Valley Disciples End 96th Parley

Strasburg, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—The Rev. J. T. Watson of New Castle, and the Rev. J. Warren Hastings, pastor of the National City Christian Church of Washington, addressed concluding sessions today of the ninety-sixth annual meeting of the Valley District, Disciples of Christ, at Walnut Springs Church nearby.

Experiences of missionaries and others held by prisoners of the Japanese in interment camps in the Philippines after the fall of Corregidor in the spring of 1942 were detailed yesterday by Mrs. Winifred Watson Smith, wife of a missionary. Mrs. Smith's family was liberated with the reconquest of Manila by General MacArthur.

Churches of northern Virginia are represented at the meeting, led by the Rev. Charles R. Sine of Gore, president for the district. The Rev. John A. Tate of Richmond addressed a morning session yesterday, followed by a worship period in charge of the Rev. C. M. Ford of Shenandoah. The Rev. S. J. Goode of Winchester is pastor at the host church.

Stafford Club Leaders Plan Achievement Day

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—Preliminary plans for the staging of annual Achievement Day and for establishing a library for women were made at a meeting of home demonstration club leaders of Stafford County here yesterday. Another planning meeting was set for October 9. Achievement Day, booked for November 3, will show the results of the past year's work of home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America.

Hound Show Slated Sept. 13 in Berryville

Berryville, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—W. E. Jackson, chairman, announced that plans have been completed for the Hound Show to be held here on September 13.

Entries are now being received in the three classes, coon hounds, fox hounds and beagles.

Jackson stated that judges would be H. E. Shiley and Dr. E. B. Lefevre, both of Stephenson, and F. W. Pingley of Winchester. The latter is game warden in Frederick County.

Norfolk Jail to Get $40,000 Remodeling

Richmond, Va., Aug. 28 (AP).—Improvements costing an estimated $40,000 were approved by the State Board of Corrections here yesterday to lower fire hazard conditions at the Norfolk city jail. A proposal to erect a new jail for women, at an estimated cost of $165,000, was deferred by the city council.

Old Dominion Turkey Crop To Set Record

Richmond, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Crops remained in almost the same condition during the week ended August 25 as during the preceding week, with farm work making favorable progress, the United States Department of Agriculture reported today in its weekly crop report for Virginia.

The State's turkey crop will set a new record this year with an estimated 1,232,000 head, 25 per cent more than the 986,000 raised last year, and 57 per cent more than the five-year average of 784,000 for 1937-41. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the State's total crop will come from Augusta, Rockingham, Frederick, Page and Shenandoah counties. Growers plan to market one-fifth of the crop in October, one-half during November, one-fourth in December and the rest in January or later.

Hay making and threshing were held up by cloudy weather and showers the latter part of the week, but other necessary work was little hindered. The moisture conditions in Rockingham and Albemarle Counties improved, but a deficiency still exists in Augusta, Bath, Craig, Rockbridge, Alleghany and Botetourt.

Corn, soybeans, flue-cured and burley tobacco, lespedeza and alfalfa are in unusually good condition and fire and sun-cured tobacco showed slight improvement. Excessive rains caused the decline of peanuts.

The apple crop is a little earlier than usual and harvesting is getting under way. Somewhat disappointing yields marked the closing of the tobacco season. Sweet potatoes and snap beans were reported in considerable volume on the Eastern Shore, while cabbages and rutabagas were still being harvested in Southwest Virginia.

Flue-cured tobacco is ripening rapidly, sometimes faster than farmers are able to harvest it. In most cases more labor was needed for harvesting, though in some sections prisoners of war are being used to relieve the situation.

Test Oil Drilling Halted After Dry 7158 Ft. Md. Bore

Berlin, Md., Aug. 29 (AP).—A concrete cap plugged a 7158-foot bore into the earth 4 miles south of Berlin today, where a test drill for oil was abandoned after bedrock was struck.

H. S. Danner, petroleum engineer in charge of the project, under the joint operation of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and the Ohio Oil Co., said yesterday that samples from the bore showed particles of coal, lignite and iron, but that "we had no encouragement whatsoever" that oil would be found.

The Ohio Oil Co. abandoned a similar project in Wicomico County earlier in the year after striking bedrock at 5568 feet. Stanley B. White, a representative of the company, said that $250,000 had been spent on the Wicomico County project.

Neither company indicated whether it planned more test wells. There have been reports that other oil concerns were considering boring for oil in the Eastern Shore area.

Woman-Chasing Squirrel Killed

Winchester, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—Chief of Police C. W. Hollis announced today that the "mad squirrel" of Leicester st. has been shot and killed by a resident.

Police were ordered out last week to search for the animal which had attacked two women, inflicting wounds necessitating medical attention.

The victims stated they were openly rushed by the tiny animal, which even attempted to get into a house when they took refuge.

Trial Set for Ex-Pastor On Bad Check Charge

Winchester, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Date of trial for C. Worthington Lowe, former pastor of a Winchester church who was arrested recently on a warrant charging him with giving a check on a Washington, D. C., bank without sufficient funds to cover, has been set for September 17 in Corporation Court, according to an order entered by Judge Burr P. Harrison.

Lowe waived preliminary hearing when arraigned recently and was released on $1000 bond. A member of his former church posted the bail.

Oystermen Ask Navy To Lift Restrictions

By the Associated Press

The Navy Department had before it yesterday a request that it lift the restrictions on the dredging of oysters from beds on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay from Cedar Point to Point Lookout.

Representative Roe (D., Md.) relayed the appeal, which came from oystermen of Smith Island and other Eastern Shore points.

The bars are in a restricted area which has been used by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics for training and other war-time purposes.

BARNABY
By Crockett Johnson
One of my fans sent me the most fantastic recipe for my wartime food column. It calls for twelve partridge! . . . And, Ellen! His name is O'Malley"!
Don't mention that to Barnaby. He'll say it's his imaginary Fairy Godfather.
Yes, Aunt Minerva, it's from Mr. O'Malley, my Fairy Godfather. He sent it to you—
Oh, dear He DID hear us.
Nonsense, Barnaby. . . . And, say, isn't it past your bedtime?
CROCKETT JOHNSON
I see my recipe isn't in your aunt's column today, m'boy. I rushed over to ask her if it failed to arrive. Or did she get it too late to stop the presses? Will it appear tomorrow—
She got it. But—

Schindler's
PEANUT BUTTER
--Tasty!

Major Part of Text of Report Of Navy's Court of Inquiry

Following is a major part of the report of the Navy Court of Inquiry into Pearl Harbor, completed October 19, 1944, the court consisting of Admiral Orin G. Murfin, Ret., president of the court, Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, Ret., and Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Ret.

Finding of Fact No. VIII

A naval base exists solely for the support of the fleet. The fundamental requirement that the strategic freedom of action of the fleet must be assured demands that the defense of a permanent naval base be so effectively provided for and conducted as to remove any anxiety of the fleet in regard to the security of the base, or for that of the vessels within its limits. Periodical visits to a base are necessarily made by mobile seagoing forces in order that logistics support may be provided and opportunity given for repair and replenishment, for rest and recreation, and for release of the personnel from a state of tension.

To superimpose upon these essentials the further requirements that the seagoing personnel shall have the additional responsibility for security from hostile action while within the limits of a permanent naval base, is to challenge a fundamental concept of naval warfare.

There is not, and there has not been, any lack of understanding on the part of the Army and Navy on this point. The defense of a permanent naval base is the direct responsibility of the Army. The Navy is expected to assist with the means provided the naval district within whose limits the permanent naval base is located and the defense of the base is a joint operation only to that extent. To be adequate, the defense must function effectively during the periods when the commander in chief and all the units of the fleet are absent.

In the case of naval districts lying beyond the continental limits of the United States, the commandant of the district occupies a dual status. As commandant of the district, he is governed by all existing instructions relating to the duties of commandants of naval districts and is answerable direct to the Navy Department. He is also an officer of the fleet and as such is under the commander in chief of the fleet for such duties as the latter may designate.

The fact that the commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District was thus designated as an officer of the Pacific Fleet is the circumstance that links the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, with the duty of assisting the Army in defending the permanent naval base of Pearl Harbor. Except for this, the chief responsibility of the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, was for the readiness, the efficiency and the security of the vessels of the fleet while at sea. It is through gaining and maintaining control of vital sea areas that a fleet contributes to the defense of the shore and its activities.

The defense of the permanent naval base of Pearl Harbor was the direct responsibility of the Army.

Finding of Fact No. IX

Under date of 27 February, 1941, the commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, Rear Admiral Bloch, in his capacity as naval base defense officer, issued an operations plan establishing security measures, including air defense and surface ship patrol, in order to cooperate with and assist the Army in protecting Pearl Harbor and safeguarding the fleet.

Under date of 28 March, 1941, joint agreements were reached between Lieutenant General Short and Rear Admiral Bloch ,as to joint security measures for the protection of the fleet and the Pearl Harbor base. It was agreed that when the threat of a hostile raid or attack was considered sufficiently imminent to warrant such action, each commander was to take such preliminary steps as were necessary to make available without delay to the other commander such portion of the air forces at his disposal as the circumstances warranted.

Joint air attacks upon hostile surface vessels were to be executed under the tactical command of the Navy. The Army bombardment strength to participate in each such mission was to be determined by the commander, Hawaiian department, the number of bombardment planes released to Navy control to be the maximum practicable.

Defensive air operations over and in the immediate vicinity of Oahu were to be executed under the tactical command of the Army. The Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, was to determine the Navy fighter strength to participate in these missions, the number of fighter aircraft released to Army control to be the maximum practicable.

When naval aircraft under the command of the Naval Base Defense Officer were insufficient for long-distance patrol and search operations, and Army aircraft were made available, the Army aircraft so made available were to be under the tactical control of the Naval commander directing the search operations.

The Naval Base Defense Officer was entirely without aircraft, either fighters or patrol planes, assigned permanently to him. He was compelled to rely upon Fleet aircraft for joint effort in conjunction with Army air units. The Commander Patrol Wing Two, Rear Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, USN, was by Admiral Kimmel placed under Rear Admiral Bloch's orders and was by the latter directed t oconsult with the Army and to prepare a detailed naval participation air defense plan. Rear Admiral Bellinger thus was given the additional status of the Commander Naval Base Defense Air Force, while retaining his status as an air officer of the Fleet.

Under date of 31 March, 1941, plans were drawn up and jointly agreed upon by Rear Admiral Bellinger and Maj. Gen. F. L. Martin, United States Army, Commanding Hawaiian Air Force. These plans were complete, and their concept was sound. Their basic defect lay in the fact that the naval participation depended entirely upon the availability of aircraft belonging to the fleet. This circumstance was forced by necessity, but was at complete variance with the fundamental requirement that to be adequate, the defense bf a permanent naval bast be independent of assistance from the fleet.

The effectiveness of these plans depended entirely upon advance knowledge that an attack was to be expected within narrow limits of time and the plans were drawn with this as a premise. It was not possible for the commander-in-chief of the fleet to make fleet planes permanently available to the naval base defense officer, because of his own lack of planes, pilots, and crews and because of the demands of the fleet in connection with fleet operations at sea.

Finding of Fact No. X

Shortly after assuming command of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Kimmel issued specific comprehensive instructions as to the steps to be taken for the security of the fleet in the operating sea areas. Aware of the inadequacy of the shore defense of Pearl Harbor, he also required the vessels, while at the base, to assist to the limit of their resources. These instructions were revised and brought to date on 14 October, 1941, were given wide circulation within the Pacific Fleet, and were sent for information to other commands and to the Navy Department.

The security of the Pacific Fleet, operating in the Hawaiian area and based on Pearl Harbor, was predicated on two assumptions:

"(a) That no responsible foreign power will provoke war, under present existing conditions, by attack on the fleet or base, but that irresponsible and misguided nationals of such powers may attempt;

"(1) sabotage, on ships based in Pearl Harbor, from small craft.

(2) to block the entrance to Pearl Harbor by sinking an obstruction in the channel.

(3) to lay magnetic or other mines in the approaches to Pearl Harbor.

"(b) That a declaration of war may be preceded by;

(1) a surprise attack on ships in Pearl Harbor,

(2) a surprise submarine attack on ships in operating area,

(3) a combination of these two."

The measures prescribed to provide against these possibilities included continuous inshore, boom, and harbor patrols, intermittent patrol of the inner and offshore areas by destroyers, daily search of operating areas by air, the covering of sortie and entry, and daily sweeps for magnetic and anchored mines. The only entrance to Pearl Harbor was guarded by an antitorpedo net.

The task forces operating at sea were screened defensively by aircraft and destroyers. Torpedo defens batteries were manned day and night, ammunition was at hand, and depth charges were ready for use. Water-tight integrity was maintained, horizon and surface battle lookouts were kept posted, the ships steamed darkened at night, and the use of the radio was restricted to a minimum.

Admiral Kimmel, recognizing the potentialities of the submarine as an instrument of stealthy attack, and believing that Japanese submarines are operating in Hawaiian waters, was of the opinion that this form of surprise attack against his fleet was the most likely to be employed by Japan. Therefore, he had issued, on his own responsibility, orders that all unidentified submarines discovered in Hawaiian waters were to be depth-charged and sunk. In so doing he exceeded his orders from higher authority and ran the risk of committing an overt act against Japan, but did so feeling that it is best to follow the rule "shoot first and explain afterwards."

Actually, in execution of these orders, a midget submarine was discovered in an operating area, attacked and destroyed by the combined efforts of a naval patrol plane and a destroyer of the inshore patrol, about an hour prior to the air attack on Pearl Harbor was imminent.

It is a fact that the precautions taken by Admiral Kimmel for the security of his fleet while at sea were adequate and effective. No naval units were either surprised or damaged while operating at sea in the Pacific prior to or on December 7, 1941.

Part of Finding of Fact No. XII.

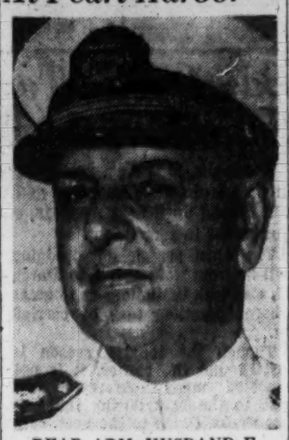
Although the U. S. Ambassador to Japan reported, as of 27 January, 1941, that there was a rumor to the effect that a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor was planned, its authenticity was discounted in the embassy for the reason tha tsuch an attack, if actually contemplated, would scarcely be likely to be a topic of conversation in Japan.

The Navy Department informed the commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, of this rumor and stated that the Navy Department "places no credence in these rumors. Furthermore, based on known data regarding the present disposition and employment of Japanese naval and army forces, no move against Pearl Harbor appears imminent or planned for in the foreseeable future."

In time of war, an outlying naval base may be expected to become an enemy objective, sooner or later. It is an established fact, however, that no information of any sort was, at any time, either forwarded or received from any source which would indicate that carriers or other ships were on their way to Hawaii during November or December, 1941.

The attack of 7 December, 1941, on Pearl Harbor, delivered under the circumstances then existing, was unpreventable. When it would take place was unpredictable.

Found Derelict At Pearl Harbor



REAR ADM. HUSBAND E. KIMMEL

LIEUT. GEN. WALTER C. SHORT

Part of Finding of Fact No. XIII

It was the duty of Rear Admiral Bloch, when and if ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, to conduct long-range reconnaissance. The Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, for definite and sound reasons and after making provision for such reconnaissance in case of emergency, specifically ordered that no routine long-range reconnaissance be undertaken and assumed full responsibility for this action. The omissio nof this reconnaissance was not due to oversight or neglect. It was the result of a military decision, reached after much deliberation and consultation with experienced officers, and after weighing the information at hand and all the factors involved.

In brief, the deciding factors were:

(a) The Naval Base Defense Officer, Rear Admiral Bloch, although charged with the conduct of the reconnaissance, had no patrol planes permanently assigned to his command.

(b) The only Naval patrol plans in the Hawaiian area were the 69 planes of Patrol Wing Two and these were handicapped by shortages of relief pilots and crews. They were a part of the Fleet, and not a part of the permanent defense of Pearl Harbor. The only other planes suitable and available for daily long-range reconnaissance were six Army bombers.

(c) The task assigned the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, was to prepare his Fleet for war. War was known to be imminent—how imminent he did not know. The Fleet planes were being constantly employed in patrolling the operating areas in which the Fleet's preparations for war were being carried on. Diversion of these planes for reconnaissance or other purposes was not justified under existing circumstances and in the light of available information.

(d) If so diverted, the state of readiness of the Fleet for war would be reduced because of the enforced suspension of Fleet operations.

(e) The value of the Fleet patrol planes to the Fleet would be reduced seriously after a few days because of the inability of planes and crews to stand up under the demands of daily long-range reconnaissance.

It is a fact that the use of Fleet patrol planes for daily long-range, all-around reconnaissance was not justified in the absence of information indicating that an attack was to be expected within narrow limits of time. It is a further fact that, even if justified, this was not possible with the inadequate number of Fleet planes available.

XIV

At the time of the attack, only a few vessels of the Pacific Fleet were fitted with radar. The radar of vessels berthed in a harbor such as Pearl Harbor, partially surrounded by high land, is of limited usefulness at best and does not provide the necessary warning of a hostile approach.

The shore-based radar on the Island of Oahu was an Army service and entirely under Army control. The original project called for six permanent (fixed) and six mobile installations. The fixed installations had not been completed by 7 December, 1941, and only three sets had been shipped to Oahu up to that time. On that day there were in operation five mobile sets located in selected positions, with equipment in efficient condition, but inadequately manned.

Training of personnel had started on 1 November, 1941. Lieutenant General Short earlier had requested that the Navy assist in this training, and 15 of his men had been sent to sea on vessels of the Fleet for that purpose. Admiral Kimmel also had detailed the Pacific Fleet communication officer as liaison officer with the Army. He could not supply six other naval officers requested for permanent duty in the information center of the air warning system because no officers were available for such detail.

During the second week of November, 1941, Comdr. W. G. Taylor, USNR, was, by Admiral Kimmel, detailed to the Army Interceptor Command for duty in an advisory capacity, in connection with the setting up of the Army air-warning system. Commander Taylor had had experience with the British air warning system and was familiar with radar in the stage of its development that existed at that time.

On November 24, 1941, he called a conference for the purpose of determining how quickly the information center could be made fully operative on a wartime basis, and to decide what additional personnel and equipment would be needed. Two naval officers and six Army officers were present at this conference.

The minutes of the conference, concurred in by all present, included an exhaustive statement of deficiencies and the steps to be taken for their remedy. Copies of the minutes were furnished the conferees and copies were forwarded to the acting commanding officer of the interceptor command, and to the acting signal officer, headquarters, Hawaiian Department. Steps agreed upon as necessary for the improvement of the system had not become effective by December 7, 1941.

The Army Interceptor Command was barely in the first stages of organization by December 7. Four of its officers had been sent to school on the mainland in order to fit them for their new duties. Until December 17, 1941, the organization was on a tentative basis only and the actual order setting up the command was not issued until that date. One of the principal weaknesses of the interceptor command on December 7, 1941, was that the information center had no provision for keeping track of planes in the air near and over Oahu, and for distinguishing between those friendly and those hostile.

Between 27 November and 7 December, 1941, the Air Warning System operated from 0400 to 0700, the basis for these hours being that the critical time of possible attack was considered to be from one hour before sunrise until two hours after sunrise. On weekdays training in the operation of the system also took place during working hours.

On the morning fo 7 December the only officer in the Army Information Center was First Lieut. (now Lieut. Col.) K. A. Tyler, Army Air Corps. He had received no previous instructions as t ohis duties, had been on duty only once before, and on the morning in question was present only in the capacity of an observer for training. At 0715 that morning he received a call from the radar station at Opana, located in the northern part of the Island of Oahu, to the effect that a large number of planes, bearing approximately north, had been picked up on the screen. Assuming that these were friendly planes because he had heard indirectly that a flight of B-17s was en route from Hamilton Field, California, to Oahu, he did nothing about this report. These B-17s actually arrived over Oahu during the attack, and many of them were destroyed.

At the Opana station, where this report originated, Private Locard (now first lieutenant) and Private Elliott (now sergeant) were on duty with instructions to observe and track flights and report them to the Information Center. Private Locard had had some previous training, but Elliott none.

The station was scheduled to shut down at 0700, but as the truck had not come to take these men to their camp for breakfast, Private Locard continued to operate the radar set in order to assist in the training of Elliott.

Shortly after 0700 there was picked up on the screen an unusually large flight of planes, coming in from a northerly direction at a distance of about 136 miles. Checking the equipment ot make sure, Locard decided to call the information center and did so when the planes had come in to 132 miles. Having reported the fact to the Army officer on duty (First Lieutenant Tyler), Locard and Elliott continued to track the planes in to 20 miles from Oahu, when they lost them due to distortion.

For information of this flight to have been of value as a warning, it would have been necessary for the planes first to have been promptly identified as hostile, and then their presence and their bearing and distance immediately reported to and received by higher authority, and disseminated throughout the command. The organization and training of the information center and communication system at this time was not such as to permit these important requirements to be fulfilled. Actually, the oncoming planes were not identified as hostile until ?the Japanese marking on their wings came into view.

XV

The greatest damage to ships resulting from the attack of 7 December was that inflicted by torpedoes launched from Japanese torpedo planes. These torpedoes were specially for the form of attack in which they were used. Up to the time that the Japanese demonstrated the feasibility of delivering an attack from torpedo planes in relatively shallow water and under conditions of restricted length of approach, the best professional opinion in the United States and Great Britain was to the effect that such an attack was not practicable.

After a study had been made of the problem of protecting vessels in port against torpedo attack, the Chief of Naval Operations in a letter to the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, dated 15 February, 1941, stated that it was considered that the relatively shallow depth of water (about 45 feet) limited the need of anit-torpedo baffles in Pearl Harbor, and, in addition, that the congestion and the necessity for maneuvering room limited the practicability of the present type of baffles.

The letter further stated that certain limitations and considerations must be borne in mind in planning the installation of anti-torpedo baffles within harbors, among which were the following:

(a3 A minimum depth of water of 75 feet may be assumed necessary to successfully drop torpedoes from planes. One hundred and fifty feet of water is desired. The maximum height planes at present experimentally drop torpedoes is 250 feet. Launching speeds are between 120 and 150 knots. Desirable height for dropping is 60 feet or less. About 200 yards of torpedo run is necessary before the exploding device is armed, but this may be altered.

(b) There should be ample maneuvering room available for vessels approaching and leaving berths.

(c) Ships should be able to get away on short notice.

(d) Room must be available inside the baffles for tugs, fuel oil barges and harbor craft to maneuver alongside individual ships.

(e) Baffles should be clear of cable areas, ferry routes, and channels used by shipping.

(f) Baffles should be sufficient distance from anchored vessels to insure the vessel's safety in case a torpedo explodes on striking a baffle.

(h) Vulnerable areas in the baffles should be so placed as to compel attacking planes to come within effective range of antiaircraft batteries before they can range their torpedoes.

(a) Availability of shore and ship antiaircraft protection, balloon barrages, and aircraft protection.

(j) Availability of naturally well protected anchorages within a harbor from torpedo plane attack for a number of large ships. Where a large force such as a fleet is based, the installation of satisfactory baffles will be difficult because of the congestion.

On 13 June, 1941, the chief of naval operations, in a letter to the commandants of the various naval districts, modified limitation (a) by stating that recent developments had shown that United States and British torpedoes may be dropped from planes at heights as much as 300 feet and, in some cases, make initial dives of considerably less than 75 feet with excellent runs. This letter, however, did not modify the view expressed in the letter of 15 February as to the need for anti-torpedo baffles in Pearl Harbor.

Barrage balloons and smoke were also considered as means of defense but were rejected, the barrage balloons because they would interfere with the activity of U. S. aircraft, and th smoke because the strength of the prevailing winds would render it ineffective.

The specially designed Japanese torpedo and the technique for its use fall in the category of the so-called secret weapon, of which the robot bomb and the magnetic mine are examples. Such weapons always give to the originator an initial advantage which continues until the defense against them has been perfected.

It s a fact that by far the greatest portion of the damage inflicted by the Japanese on ships in Pearl Harbor was due to the secret development and employment of a specially designed torpedo.

Part of Finding of Fact No. XVI

On October 16, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations informed Admiral Kimmel by dispatch that a grave situation had been created by the resignation of the Japanese cabinet, that the new cabinet would probably be anti-American, that hostilities between Japan and Russia were a possibility, and that the Japanese might also attack the United States and Great Britain. In the same dispatch, Admiral Kimmel was directed to take precautions and to make such deployments as would not disclose strategic intentions, nor constitute provocative action against Japan.

On the following day, October 17, 1941, Admiral Stark addressed a personal letter to Admiral Kimmel in which he stated, "Personally, I do not believe that the Japs are going to sail into us and the message I sent you (that of October 16) merely stated the 'possibtlity'."

For the purpose of viewing the events of the succeeding months in thei rtrue relation to the events of December 7, this date of October 16, 1941, may well be taken as the beginning of a critical period which terminated in the attack of December 7, 1941.

In accordance with the directive contained in the dispatch of October 16, Admiral Kimmel made certain preparatory deployments, including the stationing of submarines off both Wake and Midway, the reinforcement of Johnston and Wake with additional marines, ammunition and stores, and the dispatch of additional marines to Palmyra. He also placed on 12 hours' notice certain vessels of the fleet which were in West Coast ports, held six submarines in readiness to depart for Japan, delayed the sailing of one battleship which was scheduled to visit a West Coast navy yard, and placed in effect additional security measures in the fleet operating areas.

He reported to the chief of naval operations the steps taken and received written approval of his action. He continued the measures which he had already placed in effect looking to readiness for war, preparation of the Pacific Fleet for war being his assigned task.

He did not interpret the dispatch of October 16 as directing or warranting that he abandon his preparations for war. He held daily conferences with his subordinate commanders and the members of his staff, all experienced officers of long service, and sought by every means to ascertain wherein his interpretation might be incorrect. The concensus throughout was that no further steps were warranted b ythe information at hand.

On November 24, 1941, Admiral Kimmel received a dispatch from the chief of naval operations, addressed also to the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, and to commandants of naval districts with headquarters at San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, and Panama, which stated:

"Chances of favorable outcome of negotiations with Japan very doubtful. This situation coupled with statements of Japanese government and movements their naval and military forces indicate in our opinion that a surprise aggressive movement in any direction including attack on Philippines or Guam is a possibility. Chief of Staff has seen this dispatch concurs and requests action addresses to inform senior Army officers their areas. Utmost secrecy necessary in order not to complicate an already tense situation or precipitate Japanese action. Guam will be informed separately."

The contents of this dispatch were made known to Lieut. Gen. Short and discussed with him.

The reaction on Admiral Kimmel and his advisers was to direct their attention to the Far East. They did not consider that the expression "a surprise aggressive movement in any direction" included the probability or imminence of attack in the Hawaiian area, specific mention haying been made of the Philippines and Guam with no mention of Hawaii.

The recognized the capability of Japan to deliver a long-range surprise bombing attack and that she might attack without a declaration of war. They reasoned that she would not commit the strategic blunder of delivering a surprise attack on United States territory, the one course that irrevocably would unite the American people in war against Japan. Public opinion in the United States was far from being crystallized on the question of taking steps to curb her expansion in the Western Pacific.

Conceivably, Japan might well have taken aggressive action against British and Dutch possessions in the Far East, gaining the oil and other raw materials that she was seeking, without military interference from the United States. An attack elsewhere than in the Far East seemed, therefore, to be only a remote possibility and not enough of a probability to warrant abandonment of the preparation of the fleet for war.

To continue these preparations was, therefore, Admiral Kimmel's decision, made on his own responsibility in the light of the information then available to him and in the knowledge that every precaution within his power, compatible with maintaining the fleet in a state of readiness for war, had already been taken.

Part of Finding of Fact No. XVII

Nn 27 November, 1941, Admiral Kimmel received a dispatch from the Chief of Naval Operations, reading as follows :

"This dispatch is to be considered a war warning. Negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased and an aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days. The number and equipment of Japanese troops and the organization of naval task forces indicates an amphibious expedition against either the Philippines, Thai or Kra Peninsula or possibly Borneo. Execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned. Inform district and Army authorities. A similar warning is being sent by War Department. Continental districts, Guam, Samoa directed take appropriate measures against sabotage."

This dispatch was sent also to the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, and has since become known as the "war warning message."

On the morning following the receipt of this dispatch, Admiral Kimmel discussed its contents with Lieut. Gen. Short, Rear Admiral Bloch, the flag officers of the fleet present, and the members of his staff.

After much further study, Admiral Kimmel and his advisers interpreted the warning to mean that war was imminent, and that readiness to undertake active operations was expected. They were unable to read into it any indication that an attack against the Hawaiian area was to be expected, particular attenion having been directed to the Japanese activities in the Far East, with objectives in that area specifically mentioned. No reference was made to the possibility of a surprise aggressive move "in any direction," as had been done in the dispatch of November 24.

There was nothing to indicate that defensive measures should take precedence over all others. The "appropriate defensive deployment" that was directed was not interpreted as referring specifically to the Pacific Fleet, in view of the deployments of the Pacific Fleet already made in compliance with the directive contained in the dispatch of October 16. In addition, since that date, a squadron of submarines had been sent to the Philippines, leaving only 5 in Pearl Harbor.

There were other considerations which no doubt influenced Admiral Kimmel. The Navy Department's dispatch of 30 November, addressed to the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, and sent to Admiral Kimmel for his information, ordered the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, to scout for information of Japanese movements in the China Sea. This appeared to indicate that the authorities in Washington expected hostilities to occur in the Far East, rather than elsewhere.

On 28 November the Chief of Naval Operations advised Admiral Kimmel that the Department had requested, and the Army had agreed to, the relief of Marine garrisons at Midway and Wake with Army troops, and the replacement of Marine planes with Army pursuit planes. This action, involving as it did a complicated problem and the movements of sixeable United States naval forces westward to effect their transfer, was an indication of the fact that the authorities in the War and Navy Departments did not then expect a hostile movement toward the Hawaiian Islands.

On 28 November, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations repeated to Admiral Kimmel the information contained in a dispatch which the War Department, on 27 November, had transmitted to Lieut. General Short, and other Army addressees, to the effect that negotiations appeared to be terminated, that Japanese future action was unpredictable, that hostile action was possible at any moment, and that it was desirable that Japan commit the first overt act in case hostilities could not be avoided. Such measures as were undertaken were to be carried out so as not to alarm the civil population or disclose intent.

To this dispatch Lieutenant General Short had replied on 27 November: "Report Department alerted against sabotage. Liaison with Navy." The steps taken caused the Army planes to be grouped in such manner as to afford better protection against sabotage, although militating against their taking the air promptly. In the absence of a reply from the War Department, Lieutenant General Short considered that the alert he had placed in effect was approved.

Lieut. General Short having, on 28 November, 1941, received instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army to take measures to protect military establishments, property, and equipment against sabotage, reported in detail the measures that he had taken and repeated the fact that he had placed in effect Alert (No. 1) against sabotage. He interpreted the dispatch from the Adjutant General as further indicating that his alert against sabotage constituted complete compliance with the War Department's wishes.

There was no mention in any of the dispatches received by Lieut. General Short, between 27 November and 7 December, 1941, of the possibility or probability of an attack against Oahu.

As further evidence of the prevailing sentiment against the likelihood of an immediate move toward Hawaii, it is a fact that a flight of B-17s from the mainland arrived over Oahu during the attack of 7 December, without ammunition and with guns not ready for firing.

These considerations, and the sworn evidence of the witnesses testifying before the Court, establish the fact that although the attack of 7 December came as a surprise to high officials in the State, War, and Navy Departments, and to the Army and Navy in the Hawaiian area, there were good grounds for their belief that hostilities would begin in the Far East, rather than elsewhere.

Finding of Fact No. XVIII

This finds, among other things, that Admiral Kimmel in a letter to Admiral Stark on May 26, 1941, had noted the importance of keeping the commanders direct from Washington informed of developments and eventualities. It notes that from time to time important information about current situations was received in the War and Navy Departments but was not passed on to the Hawaiian Command or the Pacific Fleet Command. The report notes that the War Warning Message of November 27 was regarded by Admiral Stark as covering the situation. The report goes on to say:

Only three other messages were received by the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, from the chief of naval operations between 26 November and 7 December, one informing him that the Japanese had instructed diplomatic and consular posts in the Far East, Washington, and London to destroy certain codes, and the other two relative to the destruction of United States codes at Guam and outlying islands.

In the early forenoon of 7 December, Washington time, the War and Navy Departments had information which appeared to indicate that a break in diplomatic relations was imminent and, by inference and deduction, that an attack in the Hawaiian area could be expected soon. This information was embodied in a dispatch by the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, who, after consulting with the Chief of Naval Operations by telephone, had it encoded and sent to the commanding generals in Panama, Manila and Hawaii, with instructions that the naval authorities in those areas be informed of its contents.

The dispatch to Hawaii left Washington at 12:17 p. m., Washington time (6:47 a. m., Honolul time) and arrived in Honolulu's RCA office at 7:33 a. m. (Honolulu time). Thus there remained but 22 minutes before the attack began for delivery, decoding, dissemination and action. Lieut. Gen. Short did not receive the decoded dispatch until the afternoon of 7 December, several hours after the attacking force had departed.

Had the telephone and plain language been used, this information could have been received in Hawaii about two hours before the attack began. Even in this event, however, there was no action open, nor means available, to Admiral Kimmel which could have stopped the attack, or which could have had other than negligible bearing upon its outcome. There was already in effect the condition of readiness best suited to the circumstances attending vessels within the limits of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, and the Fleet planes at their air bases on Oahu.

Finding of Fact No. XIX

It is a prime obligation of Command to keep subordinate commanders, particularly those in distant areas, constantly supplied with information. To fail to meet this obligation is to commit a military error.

It is a fact that Admiral Stark, as Chief of Naval Operations and responsible for the operation of the fleet, and having important information in his possession during this critical period, especially on the morning of 7 December, failed to transmit this information to Admiral Kimmel, thus depriving the latter of a clear picture of the existing Japanese situation as seen in Washington.

Opinion

In its opinions the court of inquiry concluded the following, among other things, that Admiral Kimmel and General Short were friendly, cordial and cooperative and that each was cognizant of the measures being undertaken by the other fo rthe defense of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base to the degree rquired by the common interst.

That deficiencies in personnel existing during 1941 had a direct adverse bearing on the effectiveness of Pearl Harbor defenses on and before December 7.

That Japanse espionage and their superior fleet as compared to the Pacific Fleet gave the Japs an initial advantage. That the defense of Pearl Harbor Naval Base was the direct responsibility of the Army. That Admiral Block performed his duties in defense of Pearl Harbor satisfactorily. That defense plans for Pearl Harbor, as far as the Navy was concerned, were sound in concept but ineffective because necessarily drawn on the premise that there would be advance knowledge that an attack would come within a narrow limit of time. That there was no reason for expecting December 7 to be any different from any other day so far as expectation of attack was concerned. That there being no information to indicate that Jap carriers or other Jap ships were on their way to Hawaii, the attack of December 7, under circumstances then existing, was unpreventable and that when it would take place was unpredictable. That the greatest damage done by the Japs on ships in Pearl Harbor was pedoes about which the United States knew nothing. That there were good grounds for belief on the pa trof high officials in the Government and armed services and on the part of the Army and Navy in Hawaii that hostilities would begin in the Far East rather than elsewhere and that the "War Warning Message" of November 27 directed attention away from Pearl Harbor rather than toward it.

That Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and responsible for the operations of the fleet, failed to display the sound judgment expected of him in that he did not transmit to Admiral Kimmel, commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, during the very critical period November 26 to December 7, important inforamtion which he had regarding the Japanese situation and, especially, in that, on the morning of December 7, 1941, he did not transmit immediately information which appeared to indicate that a break in diplomatic relations was imminent, and that an attack in the Hawaiian are might be expected soon.

The court is further of the opinion tht, had this important information been conveyed to Admiral Kimmel, it is a matter of conjecture as to what action he would have taken.

Finally, based upon the facts established, the court is of the opinion that no offenses have been committed nor serious blame incurred on the part of any person or persons in the naval service.

The court recommends that no further proceedings be had in the matter.

Admiral King and Secretary Forrestal

Admiral King and Secretary Forrestal believe that two hours' of advance warning would have been of great value in alerting planes and in augmenting the condition of readiness existing aboard ship at Pearl Harbor. They disagreed with the court that having two hours' notice would not have made any difference.

Admiral King does not agree that information available to Kimmel did not require any change from his operating and maintenance schedules. He says, "Had all of the information available in the Department been properly evaluated and properly disseminated, I am inclined to believe that Admiral Kimmel's disposition on the morning of 7 December would not have been as they actually were on that occasion."

The shortage of means available to Admiral Kimmel must be taken into consideration, Admiral King says, but he adds, "The pertinent question is whether or not he used the means available to him to the best advantage. In my opinion he did not. The fault lay in the fact that he was not fully informed by the Navy Department of what was known as to probable Japanese intentions and of the tenseness of the situation, and further, that his judgment was to some extent faulty and that he did not fully appreciate the implications of that information which was given to him." Admiral King and Secretary Forrestal feel that Admiral Kimmel was fully aware that, because of the weakness of local defenses, the fleet had to be employed to protect Pearl Harbor and the Hawaiian Islands in general. In other words, they don't agree that defense was strictly an Army responsibility. The Secretary and Admiral King agree that if all information had been put at Kimmel's disposal and properly evaluated he would have found it necessary to do something about long-range reconnaissance in the few days immediately preceding December 7.

Admiral King says it was not illogical to suppose that an attack on Pearl Harbor would be regarded by the Japanese as one of the initial steps in the campaign and there is ample evidence that all concerned were aware of this possibility, a possibility strengthened by information received in Washington, all of which was not given Admiral King.

Admiral King says:

Despite the evidence that no naval officer was at fault to a degree likely to result in conviction if brought to trial nevertheless the Navy cannot evade a share of responsibility for the Pearl Harbor incident. That disaster cannot be regarded as an "act of God," beyond human power to prevent or mitigate. It is true that the country as a whole is basically responsible in pair the consequences of past navy until it was too late to re- to support an adequate army and that the people were unwilling the war. It is true that the with the attack that ushered in neglect in time to deal effectively Army was responsible for local defense at Pearl Harbor. Nevertheless, some things could have been done by the Navy to lessen

Continued on Page 6.

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Partial Text of Stimson's Statement on Pearl Harbor Findings

Following is the partial text of a statement of the Secretary of War regarding the Pearl Harbor disaster:

On December 1, 1944, I made a public statement in this matter as follows:

"By Joint Resolution of the Congress, approved June 13, 1944, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were severally directed to proceed with an investigation into the facts surrounding the Pearl Harbor catastrophe of December 7, 1941, and to commence such proceedings against such persons as the facts might justify. In order to meet the wishes of Congress as expressed in this resolution, I have conducted such an investigation. In order to assist me to this end there was appointed by order dated July 8, 1944, a Board of three general officers which was directed 'to ascertain and report the facts relating to the attack made by Japanese armed forces upon the Territory of Hawaii on December 7, 1941, and to make such recommendations as it might deem proper.'

"This Army Pearl Harbor Board has conducted an extensive and painstaking investigation.

"I recognize the importance to any individual concerned of having a decision taken as to what, if any, action is to be instituted against him and, after weighing all the considerations, I am clear that the public interest as well as justice and fairness will best be served by a statement of my present conclusions. So far as they now may be made public, consonant with the public interest, my conclusions are as follows:

"The Army Pearl Harbor Board, although it recommended no disciplinary or other action, concluded that there were several officers in the field and in the War Department who did not perform their duties with the necessary skill or exercise the judgment which was required under the circumstances. On the recorded evidence, I agree with some but not all of the board's conclusions.

Sufficient Punishment

"So far as the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department is concerned, I am of the opinion that his errors of judgment were of such a nature as to demand his relief from a command status. This was done on January 11, 1942, and in itself is a serious result for any officer with a long record of excellent service, and conscientious as I believe General Short to be. In my judgment, on the evidence now recorded, it is sufficient action.

"Furthermore, I am satisfied that proper steps were taken to correct such inadequacies of either personnel or organization as were shown to exist either in the War Department or in the field at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster. My conclusion is that under all the circumstances the evidence now recorded does not warrant the institution of any further proceedings against any officer in the Army.

"In accordance with the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, I have decided that my own investigation should be further continued until all the facts are made as clear as possible and until the testimony of every witness in possession of material facts can be obtained, and I have given the necessary directions to accomplish this result.

"Finally, I am absolutely clear that it would be highly prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war and the safety of American lives to make public during the war the report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board or the record on which it is based."

Investigation Continued

Since December 1, I have continued my own investigation. At my direction, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Clausen of the Office of the Judge Advocate General has made an extensive further examination of witnesses. Colonel Clausen was assistant recorder of the Army Pearl Harbor Board and as such had an intimate knowledge of the facts. I have reviewed the additional evidence available and I have reviewed my earlier decision. I am satisfied that this decision as to the action to be taken was correct.

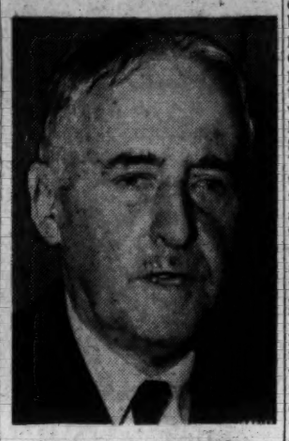
The end of hostilities now makes it possible for me to make public much more fully my conclusions without such serious danger to the public security as to outweigh the desirability of such publication.

My conclusions are as follows:

I

The primary and immediate responsibility for the protection of the Island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor insofar as the Army was concerned rested upon the Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Department, Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short. It has been and still is the prevailing policy and practice of the General Staff of the United States Army to choose with care as commanding officers of the various theaters men whose record and experience indicate their capabilities for the command and to place upon them the responsibility for the performance of their mission with as little interference from the central Army authorities in Washington as possible. This policy of decentralized responsibility in our Army has been found to produce the best results, has been followed successfully throughout the war, and it is still being followed in all the various theaters of operation. Thus each theater commander is charged with the preparation of his own local defense plan, including the working out of any defense operations with the local Naval authorities. Such plans are submitted to the appropriate division of the General Staff in Washington and are subject to any changes or modifications that might emanate from that source. The primary responsibility for such plans and their execution, however, rests on the commanding officer familiar with the local situation and conditions. Before December 7, 1941, detailed plans for the defense of the Hawaiian Department had been devised and worked out by General Short as well as a Joint Agreement with the local Naval authorities for joint action in the event of an emergency, and he and the Navy commanding officer had the primary responsibility of putting into effect these plans or such portions thereof as the occasion demanded. This last, however, had not been done at the time of the Japanese attack.

Denies Marshall Failed in Duty



HENRY L. STIMSON

Warnings to General Short

I find that during the year 1941, and particularly during October and until the latter part of November, General Short was repeatedly advised of the critical events which were developing. I find that he was clearly warned on November 27th by the appropriate authorities in Washington that a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan might occur at any time, that an attack by Japan on the United States might occur, and that hostilities were possible at any moment. I find that he was informed that the defense of his command was to be regarded as paramount to all other considerations and that he was specifically directed to take such measures of reconnaissance as he deemed necessary. In addition to the information received directly from Washington through both Army and Navy sources, General Short received continuous reports from his own Intelligence Section, which clearly revealed the seriousness of the situation. General Short himself knew that it was traditionally the policy for a responsible commanding officer to anticipate and to be prepared for the worst form of possible attack, and he had received and approved military estimates from his own staff as well as from the Chief of Staff to the effect that a surprise raid by air and submarine constituted the principal perils to Hawaii.

I do not find that there was any information in the possession of the War Department and which was not made available to General Short which would have modified the essence of the above information which was sent to him or which would have affected or increased the duties of vigilance and alertness thus already imposed upon him. The available information might have given him a clearer picture of the increasing tenseness of the situation and as later pointed out I believe that the War Department would have carried out its duties more adequately if General Short had been given more complete information, but I find that he was amply warned for the performance of his paramount duty of being alert against a surprise air attack by Japan.

I find that he failed in the light of the information which he had received adequately to alert his command to the degree of preparedness which the situation demanded; and that this failure contributed measurably to the extent of the disaster, although much damage probably would have resulted from the attack in any event. I find that he failed to use fully the means at hand for reconnaissance, especially the radar air warning service, which was of prime necessity; that he failed to ascertain from the Navy the extent of its reconnaissance or to collaborate with it to the end that more adequate reconnaissance should be secured. I find that he failed to have his antiaircraft defenses sufficiently manned or supplied with ready ammunition as the situation demanded.

Vital Error of Judgment

This failure resulted not from indolence or indifference or willful disobedience of orders but from a vital error of judgment, viz: the failure to comprehend the necessities of the situation in the light of the warnings and information which he had received. He states that to put into effect a different degree of alertness than he actually did would have interfered with the training program which he was carrying out in various activities, and would have involved the danger of alarming the population, against which he had been cautioned. In weighing such considerations he entirely lost sight of the fact that the defense of his command and station against Japan was his paramount duty.

The underlying cause of this error of judgment was General Short's confidence that Japan would not then attack Pearl Harbor. In fairness to him it must be borne in mind that this belief was shared in by almost everyone concerned, including his superior officers in the War Department in Washington. He was undoubtedly influenced in such a belief by the then prevailing psychology which completely underestimated the Japanese military capabilities and particularly the advance which they had made in the use of aircraft. General Short also knew that the naval command at Hawaii, which he regarded as being better informed than he because of their facilities and the widespread nature of their operations, was confident that an air attack on Pearl Harbor was most unlikely. The information which was being received of Japanese naval activity pointed to operations in southeastern Asia, the Netherlands East Indies, or the Philippines.

Furthermore, in Hawaii the danger of sabotage was stressed because of the large Japanese population, and General Short was expressly warned by the War Department against this danger. But the warning was coupled with a warning also against the danger of hostile action in general. General Short relies upon the fact that the War Department took no exception to his report of November 27, 1941, to the effect that he was "alerted against sabotage." He urges that this should be regarded as a tacit approval of his failure to alert against other dangers. I think it is probably true that the emphasis on sabotage in several War Department warnings and the department's caution against alarming the civilian population, coupled with this failure to comment on Short's report of November 27th, confirmed him in his conviction that he had chosen the correct form of alert and might disregard all others.

But these matters, although they may make his action more understandable, do not serve to exonerate him for his failure to be fully alert and prepared against an air attack. He well knew that an air attack on Pearl Harbor, even if improbable, was possible. Yet he ordered an alert which he himself had prepared for use only in case of "no threat from without." Protection against the possibility of such an attack was his own definite responsibility.

Concentrated on Sabotage

To sum up the situation tersely, General Short was warned by Washington that there was immediate danger both of an attack from without by Japan and of an attack from within by sabotage. This warning required him to be alert against both forms of danger. He chose to concentrate himself so entirely upon a defense against sabotage as to leave himself more completely exposed to an attack from without than if there had been no alert at all. He so concentrated his planes as not only to make them an easy target for an attack from without but to require several hours to get any substantial number of them into the air for defense.

To such an error of judgment it is no excuse that he relied upon assurances from another service, even though he thought that that service was better informed than he was as to the disposition of the Japanese fleet. He was the responsible defender of the outpost of Hawaii. He had no right entirely to subordinate his duty to be prepared against what he knew to be the most dangerous form of attack on that outpost to the opinion of another service.

Nor had he any right, after the clear and explicit warning of the War Department of a possible attack from without, to assume from mere inference that such a warning had been entirely withdrawn and that he was thereby relieved from his independent responsibility as a theater commander.

I have reviewed the conclusions reached with regard to General Short in my statement of December 1, 1944, and in my judgment the additional investigation does not warrant any change in the conclusions drawn therein, nor call for any action beyond that which has already been taken.

II

Such duties as the War Department in Washington had in the supervision of the defense of Hawaii devolved primarily upon what was then known as the war plans division of the General Staff. This was the division of the General Staff specifically charged with the war plans and operations and messages to or from the theater commanders were regularly handled or approved by it. The war plans division was in charge of an Assistant Chief of Staff and under him various officers had specially assigned duties.

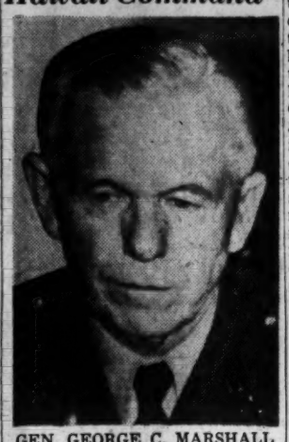
The intelligence section of the General Staff (G-2) also had duties of collecting and analyzing information and transmitting information to other sections of the War Department and to the theater commanders.

I find as heretofore stated that the messages sent to General Short gave him adequate information as to the state of the negotiations with the Japanese and the development of the situation; that he was warned that Japanese future action was unpredictable; that hostile action was possible at any moment; and that no consideration was to be permitted to jeopardize his defense. He was also expressly directed to take reconnaissance measures—the all important measure to be taken at the time. Furthermore, as heretofore stated, I do not think that any special and detailed warnings against sabotage should have been considered by General Short as justifying his decision that an alert against any possible enemy action was not also his duty.

Consultation Inadequate

There was certain information in the War Department which was sent to General Short and which if forwarded might have sharpened General Short's attention or emphasized further the imminence of

Failed to Alert Hawaii Command



GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

war. Some part of this information was sent to Admiral Kimmel by the Navy. It was the rule that all such information should be exchanged between the Army and Navy at Pearl Harbor, and the War Department had a right to believe that this information communicated to Admiral Kimmel was also available to General Short. While Admiral Kimmel and General Short were on very friendly terms and in frequent communication, the exchange of information as well as consultatiion in other respects at Hawaii between the Army and Navy was inadequate.

The information available to the War Department on or before December 7, 1941, which was not passed on to General Short included the following: Information available November 17 and 22 to the effect that the Japanese government insisted that the negotiations for a peaceful settlement be terminated by November 25, 1941, later extended to November 29, 1941; information available December 6 and 7 to the effect that Nomura and Kurusu were to reply to the United States that Japan would yield no further; and information available the morning of December 7 which did not reach General Short until after the disaster that the reply was to be delivered to the representatives of the United States at 1 p. m., December 7, 1941, and that the remaining cipher and code machines in the Japanese Embassy at Washington were to be destroyed.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board concluded that the War Department had earlier in its possession other evidence which indicated that war with Japan was imminent at a definite time and that this information was not available to General Short. The principal basis for this conclusion by the board, however, was that the War Department had information through secret sources of information that the Japanese diplomatic representatives in London, Washington and elsewhere had been ordered to destroy their codes and papers. The additional investigation shows that officers on General Short's staff also had this information and had given it to him prior to December 7, 1941. It should be borne in mind also that General Short had been fully advised by the War Department that was with Japan was imminent and might commence at any time.

Tokyo Watching U. S. Ships

The War and Navy Departments also had certain information which was not forwarded to General Short to the effect that the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu was reporting to Tokyo ship movements and dispositions in Pearl Harbor.

Other somewhat similar information was being given to Tokyo by Japanese Consulates in other ports. This was apparently considered by officers in the War Department as merely a part of the enemy's general plan to keep track of all ships of the American Navy as far as possible.

Information was received by the War Department on December 6, 1941, as to what the Japanese reply to the settlement overtures of the United States would be and that this reply indicated an immediate severance of diplomatic relations. There is no dispute, however, that General Marshall did not get this information until the morning of December 7. An officer, then connected with G-2, War Department, testified before the Army Pearl Harbor Board that on December 6 he personally delivered this message to the secretary of the general staff for the Chief of Staff, also to the executive officer for the chief of the war plans division, and to the executive officer for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. In the additional investigation conducted by Colonel Clausen subsequent to the findings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board, the witness corrected his testimony and testified that the only message he delivered on the night of December 6 was to the duty officer for the Secretary of State. Other evidence from the additional investigation showed that the subordinate officer in G-2 who received the message on December 6 did not deliver it to the Army persons mentioned until after 9 a. m. on the morning of December 7.

When the Chief of Staff received the above mentioned information on the morning of December 7, together with information which had since arrived to the effect that the Japanese envoys were to deliver the reply to the American Government at 1 p. m. and the Japanese Embassy was to destroy its remaining cipher and code machines and secret papers, he sent to the overseas commanders a message giving these latest developments. General Marshall gave directions that this message be immediately dispatched to the theater commanders. This was the message, which in the case of General Short, did not arrive until after the attack.

Signal Arranged

Another item of information in the possession of the War Department which General Short denies receiving was that the Japanese had circulated from Tokyo about November 20, 1941, to their representatives abroad, a plan to the effect that in case of severance of diplomatic relations or war with the United States, Great Britain or Russia a certain signal in the form of a false weather report would be broadcast in a news message and that all code papers were then to be destroyed. I find that this information was available to General Short or his command prior to December 7, 1941. The evidence as to whether the agreed signal indicating severance of relations or war with the United States was subsequently given and made known to the War Department is confusing and contradictory. No written evidence of such a signal has been found. But in any event, information was available to General Short of the orders to destroy codes as above discussed.

With regard to the information available in the War Department, I believe the war plans division made a mistake in not transmitting to General Short more information than it did. A keener and more imaginative appreciation on the part of some of the officers in the War and Navy Departments of the significance of some of the information might have led to a suspicion of an attack specifically on Pearl Harbor. I do not think that certain officers in the War Department functioned in these respects with sufficient skill. At all times it must be borne in mind, however, that it is easy to criticize individuals in the light of hindsight, and very difficult to recreate fairly the entire situation and information with which the officers were required to deal at the time of the event.

Short's Reply Not Clear

Again, as I have pointed out, General Short in response to a message which had been sent out containing a warning of possible hostilities and a request for a report of action taken, had sent a message to the War Department which was susceptible of the interpretation that he was on the alert against sabotage only and not on the alert against an air raid or other hostile action. While this interpretation was not necessarily to be had from the wording of his message, nevertheless a keener sense of analysis and a more incisive comparison of the messages exchanged would have invited further inquiry by the war plans division of General Short, and his failure to go on the necessary alert might well have been discovered. The chief of this division and certain of his subordinates knew that a report of the measures taken by General Short had been asked for. General Short's reply was brought to the attention of the chief of the division. A clear and satisfactory reply should have been required. This was not done and a more efficient functioning of the division would have demanded that a careful inquiry as to the meaning of General Short's message be made and no room for ambiguity permitted.

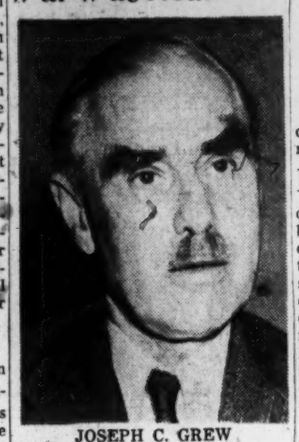
It must clearly be borne in mind that in November and December, 1941, the responsibilites of the war plans division covered many fields and many theaters. Their preoccupation with the theaters most likely to be threatened, such as the Philippines toward which the Japanese activities then appeared to be pointed, may be subject to criticism in the light of the subsequent disaster, but it is understandable. All signs pointed to an attack in that direction and they were exercising particular care with respect to that theater. Their conduct must be viewed in an entirely different light from that of the theater commander, such as General Short, who was like a sentinel on post and whose attention and vigilance must be entirely concentrated on the single position which he has been chosen to defend and whose alertness must not be allowed to be distracted by consideration of other contingencies in respect to which he is not responsible. Under all circumstances, I find nothing in the evidence as now recorded which warrants the institution of any further proceedings against any officer in the war plans division.

Since Pearl Harbor the war plans division has been completely reorganized and the officers involved in the matters in question have either died or received other assignments where they have already distinguished themselves in the performance of important duties in the field. I am satisfied that proper steps were taken to correct such inadequacies of either personnel or organization as were shown to exist either in the War Department or in the field at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

III

The war plans division, like the other divisions and activities of the General Staff in Washington, was under the general direction and supervision of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall. Evidently for this reason the Army Pearl Harbor Board has been led to criticize the Chief of Staff as being responsible for some of the

Warned That War Was Near



JOSEPH C. GREW

shortcomings of the officers of the General Staff which I have just enumerated. In my opinion, this criticism is entirely unjustified. It arises from a fundamental misconception of the duties of the Chief of Staff and of his relations with the divisions and activities of the General Staff. It is not the function of the Chief of Staff specifically to direct and personally supervise the execution in detail of the duties of the various sections of the General Staff. His paramount duty is to advise the President and the Secretary of War, and to make plans for and supervise the organization, equipment and training of a great Army for a global war; to advise on, and himself to make, decisions regarding basic problems of military strategy in the many possible theaters in which the war might develop and in other fundamental and broad military problems which confront the United States. It would hopelessly cripple the performance of these great and paramount duties should a Chief of Staff allow himself to become immersed in administrative details by which the plans for defense are carried out in our many outposts.

It is true that the failure of any part of the General Staff to perform its duties efficiently may be of such a kind or reach such an extent as to become the responsibility of the Chief of Staff for not having established a more effective organization. But I do not find any such situation in this case. The scattered and individual errors which I have criticized in respect to the Pearl Harbor disaster were not of a kind or extent to imply any general inefficiency in a staff which was performing the heaviest duties with great ability and with subsequent results which have produced some of the finest pages of the history of the war. The shortcomings I have pointed out thus cannot in any fairness be attributed to the Chief of Staff. On the contrary, throughout this matter I believe that he acted with his usual great skill, energy and efficiency.

IV

The conclusions which I have stated herein as to the responsibilities and errors of General Short are in general accord with the conclusions of both the Roberts Commission in their report of January 23, 1942, and the Army Pearl Harbor Board. My conclusions as to the responsibilities and errors of the war plans division are to a substantial extent, but not entirely, in accord with the conclusions of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. The Roberts Commission did not go into details in respect to those responsibilities. My conclusion as to the responsibility of the Chief of Staff is, as I have heretofore stated, at variance with the conclusion of the Army Pearl Harbor Board but it is in entire agreement with the conclusions of the Roberts Commission. Of the correctness of my conclusion in this last respect, I have not the slightest doubt.

V

In the conclusions of the board there were no other individuals charged with responsibilities who were criticized except for a suggestion which might be construed as a criticism of Secretary Hull. It is suggested that in his conduct of the negotiations with the Japanese envoys a different procedure might have prolonged the negotiations until such time as the Army and Navy were better prepared for hostile action. Not only do I strongly disagree with what amounts at best only to a conjecture, but I feel that the board's comment in this respect was uncalled for and not within the scope of their proper inquiry.

Statement by the President

I have here reports on the Pearl Harbor disaster. One is from the Army and one is from the Navy. The Navy report gives a "Finding of Facts" by a Navy court of inquiry. Attached to this finding of facts are indorsements by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Rear Admiral T. L. Gatch; Admiral E. J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and the Secretary of the Navy. You will find a summation of the findings in the final indorsement by the Secretary of the Navy. You will find a summation of the findings in the final indorsement by the Secretary of the Navy at the end of the document.

From the Army we have the report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board and, bound separately, a statement by the Secretary of War. Certain criticisms of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, appear in the report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. You will notice in the Secretary's statement, beginning on Page 19, that he takes sharp issue with this criticism of General Marshall, stating that the criticism "is entirely unjustified." The conclusion of the Secretary of War is that General Marshall acted throughout this matter with his usual "great skill, energy and efficiency." I associate myself wholeheartedly with this expression by the Secretary of War.

Indeed, I have the fullest confidence in the skill, energy and efficiency of all our war leaders, both Army and Navy.

Belgians Protest Actions of Yanks

Brussels, Aug. 20 (AP)—The National Federation of Political Prisoners of Verviers, a Belgian town close to the German frontier, protested today to Premier Achille van Acker on "the scandal caused by American soldiers driving into Verviers to shop with German girls."

The newspaper Le Soir said former inmates of German torture camps have been "infuriated by such scenes and incidents have taken place, notably at the victory ball at Verviers where Belgian women refused to dance with Americans accompanied by German girls."

Driver of Stolen Car Hunted After Crash

Stephens City, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—Claude Derflinger of Stephens City is in a Winchester Hospital under treatment for injuries received early Sunday when his automobile was struck head-on by another car.

Driver of the other car fled on foot from the scene of the crash, which occurred near double tollgate in Clarke County.

War Depatrment Comment On Pearl Harbor Reports

Following is the text of the conclusions reached by the Army in Chapter VI of its report on Pearl Harbor:

1. EXPLANATIONS

As a prelude to the citation of conclusions the following is pertinent:

1. Scope: Attention is called to the fact that the record developed by the investigation of this board contains a great amount of evidence, both oral and documentary, relating to incidents and issues about which no conclusions are drawn. Evidence was introduced on these so that anything which might have had a bearing on the Pearl Harbor disaster would be fully explored. The board considered that its mission implied the revealing of all pertinent facts to the end that charges of concealment would be fully met. In formulating its conclusions the board has selected for treatment only those things which it considers material for a clear understanding of the events which collectively caused the Pearl Harbor disaster. The full report of the board discusses and analyzes the testimony in its entirety and must be read for a clear understanding of the history of the Pearl Harbor attack.

2. Estimates upon which action was based: The responsible officers in the War Department and in the Hawaiian Department, without exception, so far as this board has been able to determine, estimated the situation incorrectly. They were influenced in this estimate by facts which seemed to impel the conclusion that initially the impending war would be confined to the land and seas lying south of the Japanese homeland, as forces of the Japanese army and navy were concentrating and moving in that direction.

British and Dutch forces were being organized and made ready to move in opposition. The Philippine Islands which were in this theater constituted a threat to the flank of the Japanese forces if the United States should enter the war. Supplies and reinforcements were being rushed to the Philippines. There was a complete ignorance of the existence of the task force which attacked Pearl Harbor. Intelligent officers in high places made the estimate and reached the conclusions in the light of these known facts. They followed a sane line of reasoning. These statements are in explanation, not justification.

The estimate was in error. The procedure in arriving at it was faulty, because it emphasized Japanese probabilities to the exclusion of their capabilities. Nevertheless, the thinking of these officers was colored and dominated by this estimate and their acts were similarly influenced.

3. Relationship of commanders in Hawaii: The relations between General Short and Admiral Kimmel and Admiral Block, the commanders of the Army and Navy forces in Hawaii, were very cordial. They were making earnest and honest efforts to implement the plans which would result in the two services operating as a unit in an emergency. These highly desirable ends had not been accomplished at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

4. Interchange of Information— State and War Departments: The board was impressed with the apparent complete interchange of information between the State Department and the War Department. As a result, the War Department was kept in close touch with international developments and the State Department knew of the Army's progress and its preparations for war.

II. Grouping of Conclusions

The conclusions group themselves logically in two divisions: The Pearl Harbor attack, and operations of the engineers in Hawaii. We shall consider these in the order stated.

1. Pearl Harbor Attack:

(a) The attack on the territory of Hawaii was a surprise to all concerned: the Nation, the War Department, and the Hawaiian Department. It was daring, well-conveiced and well-excutd, an it caught th dfending forces practically unprepared to meet it or to minimize its destructiveness.

(b) The extent of the Pearl Harbor disaster was due primarily to **two causes:**

1. The failure of the commanding general of the Hawaiian department adequately to alert his command for war, and

2. The failure of the War Department with knowledge of the type of alert taking by the commanding general, Hawaiian department, to direct him to take an adequate alert, and the failure to keep him adequately informed as to the developments of the United States-Japanese negotiations, which in turn might have caused him to change from the inadequate alert to an adequate one.

C. We turn now to responsibilities:

1. The Secretary of State—the honorable Cordell Hull. Hhe action of the Secretary of State in delivering the counterproposals of November 26, 1941, was used by the Japanese as the signal to begin the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor. To the extent that it hastened such attack it was in conflict with the efforts of the War and Navy Departments to gain time for preparations for war. However, war with Japan was inevitable and imminent because of irreconcilable disagreements between the Japanese empire and the American Government.

2. The Chief of Staff of the Army: Gen. George C. Marshall, failed in his relations with the Hawaiian department in the following particulars:

(A) To keep the commanding general of the Hawaiian department fully advised of the growing tenseness of the Japanese situation which indicated an increasing necessity for better preparation for war, of which information he had an abundance and Short had little.

(B) To send additional instructions to the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department on November 28, 1941, when evidently he failed to realize the import of General Short's reply of November 27th, which indicated clearly that General Short had misunderstood and misconstrued the message of November 27 (472) and had not adequately alerted his command for war.

(C) To get to General Short on the evening of December 6th and the early morning of December 7th, the critical information indicating an almost immediate break with Japan, though there was ample time to have accomplished this.

(D) To investigate and determine the state of readiness of the Hawaiian command between November 27 and December 7, 1941, despite the impending threat of war.

3. Chief of the war plans division, War Department General Staff, Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, failed in his duties in the following particulars:

(a) To keep the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, adequately informed on the impending war situation by making available to him the substance of the data being delivered to the war plans division by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

(b) To send to the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department on November 27, 1941, a clear, concise directive; on the contrary he approved the message of November 27, 1941 (472) which contained confusing statements.

(c) To realize that the state of readiness reported in Short's reply to the November 27 message was not a state of readiness for war, and he failed to take corrective action.

(d) To take the required steps to implement the existing joint plans and agreements between the Army and Navy to insure the functioning of the two services in the manner contemplated.

4. Commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, failed in his duties in the following particulars:

(a) To place his command in a state of readiness for war in the face of war warning by adopting an alert against sabotage only. The information which he had was incomplete and confusing but it was sufficient to war him of the tense relations between our Government and the Japanese empire and that hostilities might be momentarily expected. This required that he guard against surprises to the extent possible and make ready his command so that it might be employed to the maximum and in time against the worst form of attack that the enemy might launch.

(b) To reach or attempt to reach an agreement with the admiral commanding the Pacific Fleet and the admiral commanding the 14th Naval District for implementing the joint Army and Navy plans and agreements then in existence which provided for joint action by the two services. One of the methods by which they might have become operative was through the joint agreement of the responsible commanders.

(c) To inform himself of the effectiveness of the long-distance reconnaissance being conducted by the Navy.

(d) To replace inefficient staff officers.

(Here the conclusions broke off, the section dealing with operations of the Engineers in Hawaii having been withheld from the published version of the Army board's report by Secretary of War Stimson.)

(Chapter VII, the last in the report).

Recommendations

Recommendations: None.

(Signed)

GEORGE GRUNERT, lieutenant general, United States Army, president.

HENRY D. RUSSELL, major general, United States Army, member.

WALTER H. FRANK, major general, United States Army, member.

Friday, 20 October 1944.

Armed Forces Release 666 From Albermarle

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 29 (Spl.).—Albemarle County and Charlottesville together boast today a total of 666 discharged servicemen, according to reports from the city and county draft boards.

Albemarle County men discharged from the services apparently are glad enough to get back and plan to stay, since the discharge lists show only three registrants have given addresses other than in Albemarle County.

There are plenty of jobs available right here in the city and county, according to USES representatives, who state that at least 500 men could be put to work immediately if they were available.

To New Mothers
Give your baby quick relief from the fiery itching of Diaper Rash • Chafing • Dry Eczema with mild, soothing, time-tested
RESINOL

Sailors of Houston With Freed Captives

Receives DSC

Wainwright To Be Present At Surrender

Chungking, Aug. 29 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, the hero of Corregidor who will fly tomorrow to join Gen. MacArthur in Japan's final capitulation, today was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and was entertained by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and went through a busy round of hand-shaking and conferences.

Taking Companions

Accompanying the 62-year-old general when he leaves to join MacArthur will be Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, Col. John Pugh, Maj. Thomas Dooley and T/Sergt. Hubert Carroll, all former Japanese prisoners.

"All this group were with me on the tragic day (May 6, 1942) when I had to surrender and I'm especially anxious that they may be present when we accept the Japanese surrender," Wainwright messaged MacArthur in accepting the supreme commander's invitation to go to Tokyo, a Manila dispatch said.

Gen. Wainwright told me he hoped that General (Masaharu) Homma, to whom he surrendered at Corregidor, is present when the Japanese sign the surrender," said Colonel James H. S. Rasmussen, of Phoebus, Va., pilot of the plane which brought Wainwright from his Mukden internment camp.

Wainwright Gets DSC

In an impressive ceremony, he was decorated today with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in northern Luzon in the Philippines. More than 50 American officers watched as Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. forces in China, pinned the decoration on Wainwright.

Wainwright, then a major-general, was cited as commander of Northern Luzon forces for "repeatedly visiting points of the most severe conflict throughout his command, displaying outstanding courage and indifference to danger."

Chiang Kai-shek entertained Wainwright in his presidential villa on Chungking's outskirts. In a speech the Chinese leader said Wainwright's name would shine on the pages of Chinese as well as American history.

Prisoners of Japs Flown From Bangkok Tell of Terrorism

Rangoon, Aug. 29 (AP).—Nearly 100 Allied prisoners of war have been flown from Japanese camps at Bangkok, Thailand, it was announced today, and a Kandy dispatch declared some of the men being brought from Bangkok included survivors of the lost United States cruiser Houston.

Prisoners reaching Rangoon, an announcement said, had "terrible stories to tell of Japanese atrocities and of deaths by disease."

The Kandy dispatch said the evacuation of 300 prisoners by plane from Bangkok to Calcutta began today, with 122 in the first group.

300 Houston Survivors

These 300 evacuees, the Associated Press dispatch said, included some survivors of the Houston which, with 700 men aboard, disappeared in the Java Sea in March, 1942.

(An officer of the Office of Strategic Services disclosed in Washington yesterday that possibly 300 survivors of the Houston had been located in Thailand.)

The group of nearly 100 prisoners brought to Rangoon by RAF Dakotas arrived yesterday, the vanguard of thousands ultimately to be liberated, but correspondents were not permitted to see them. They included British, Australian, American, Dutch and Javanese prisoners.

An official press note declared that "many were thin and bearded, but all seemed in high spirits.

Clothed for Liberation

"All wore their best clothes, some in complete khaki drill carefully darned and patched, which they had saved especiall for such an occasion. The soles were coming off footwear where it had not been replaced by rough wooden-soled sandals."

Meanwhile, some Japanese continued firing sporadically in the Shwegyin area of Burma, but the enemy commander in Burma informed the British that he would have a peace delegation meet Allied representatives at Abya tomorrow.

(A British broadcast heard by the FCC said Japanese emissaries had boarded British battleships off Malaya to discuss surrender procedure. The envoys apparently were from the submarine base at Penang Island.

(The Dutch news agency Aneta said the Tokyo radio had announced that orders officially terminating hostilities on Java and Sumatra had been issued by local Japanese commanders.)

Mercilessly Beaten

Shanghai, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—Liberated U. S. Army and Navy airmen said today that Japanese beat American prisoners mercilessly at the infamous "Bridge House" internment camp in attempts to obtain military information.

Pilot Lieut. Harold Q. Eifler, Chicago, and Navigator Lieut. William R. Martin, jr., Colorado Springs, Colo., shot down during a Liberator bombing raid on Shanghai targets, were among the prisoners mistreated.

They said Japanese kicked, slapped and beat them and demanded to know when the invasion of Japan was scheduled. Sergt. Clyde Sellers, Mount Pleasant, Mich., was with them.

Five naval fliers—members of the crew of a privateer—fared even worse. They were kicked and whipped by their guards, and still were unable to eat well because of their condition.

Gen. Chennault Sees Peril in Jap Royalty

Miami, Fla., Aug. 29 (U.P.).—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault expressed fear today that the Japanese imperial family would be able to re-establish the military strength of Japan and again seek world conquest.

Chennault, recently resigned as commander of the Fourteenth Air Force in China, said here that the American people could play a part in restoring Japanese militarism by becoming sympathetic with the beaten people and allowing them to grow strong.

"In my opinion," he said, "there is dange rthat with the royal family remaining in control the Emperor will try to build up the same structure as before—he couldn't do otherwise, or the Emperor would cease to exist."

"The Japanese structure has the mass of the common people at the bottom, indoctrinated with the idea that the emperor is God and his mission is to rule the world," Chennault said. "Next is the commercial class, which is the only class that might prevail, so that it can continue making money. Then the professional class, and the military class which lives and dies by the code of the warrior.

"The emperor is at the top. And he would have no structure to support him if he removed the warrior clique.

"There will either be a popular revolution by the commercial class or the emperor will rebuild the conquest at some future date. He would have an excellent chance, in time, of rebuilding."

Convalescent GIs Cheered

Kilgore, Tex. (U.P.).—There were five gifts for every patient in Harmon Hospital on Christmas Day, all from the Red Cross. And a word of cheer was added too, for the Red Cross ladies were on duty throughout the day.

Montgomery Thrift Shops To Reopen Tuesda

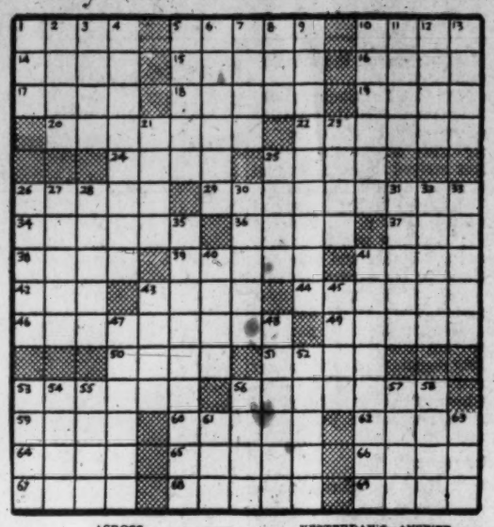
The Montgomery County Thrift Shop at 4715 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Md., will reopen for its third season Tuesday at 10 a. m., Mrs. Edward J. Marks, manager of the shop, announced yesterday.

Thrit Shop dividends for the past April, May and June amounted to $3056.68, which was according to the treasurer, Mrs. J. Hamilton Vance, the largest three months' dividend yet earned.

The participating agencies will share as follows with all of these funds to be used for health and welfare work in Montgomery County.

Women's Auxiliary, Suburban Hospital, $1433.58; Women's Board, Montgomery County General Hospital, $586.58; Montgomery County Planned Parenthood, $548.67; and Thrift Shop Fund, to be divided later, $487.85.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Defile
5 A hamper
10 Ship's mast
14 Poker term
15 Wading bird
16 A narrow band
17 Midday
18 Asunder
19 Ascend
20 Inborn
22 Staggered
24 Terminates
25 A strong wind
26 Smallest of the wild geese
29 Gate in a foot path
34 Intense malice
36 Fastidious
37 Point of a pen
38 Feminine name
39 Excite
41 A hard punch
42 Old Japanese province of Honshu
43 Cupid
44 A sock mender
46 Aberrations of the mind
49 To disturb
50 Outer covering
51 An amphibian
53 Proclaim
56 Rostrum for oratory
59 Greedy
60 Silver nitrate
62 Feminine name
64 Unasperated
65 Artless
66 English school
67 Units of energy
68 Yawned
69 Relaxation

DOWN

1 Cooking utensil
2 Presently
3 Street ornament
4 Judgment
5 A vegetable
6 A feast
7 Rumanian sea
8 High pointed hill
9 Enraptured
10 Public road
11 Open-top water carrier
12 Part of church interior
13 Hollow stalk
21 To
23 Otherwise
25 Courage
26 Interlace
27 Mountain chain
28 Record of a year
30 To divest of firearms
31 President of Turkey
32 Enjoys
33 First President of Germany
35 Recalling
40 Ostentatious
41 Manufacturer
43 Seed covering
45 Native of the desert
47 Decrees of Sultans
48 Tried hard
52 Well lubricated
53 Vigorous
54 Always
55 A circle
56 Journey
57 Memorandum
58 God of love
61 Chinese pagoda
63 Troublesome insect

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

CRIMES

From Page 1

labor front and director of "slave" labor.

Rosenberg Selected

Alfred Rosenberg, propagandist of anti-Semitism and Reichsleiter for ideology and foreign policy.

Hans Frank, governor general of Poland, and an SS general.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the Reich Security Department Chief of Criminal Police, and an original Nazi.

Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of Interior and ruler of Bohemia and Moravia; member of Hitler's Secret Cabinet Council.

Julius Streicher, notorious Jew-baiter, gauleiter of Franconia, editor of "Der Stuermer."

Dr. Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank, Minister of Economics, vice president of the Reich Culture Chamber.

Hjalamar Schacht, Reichminister of Economics, Commissioner of the 4-year Plan, and former Reichsbank president.

Baldur von Schirach, chief of the youth movement, ruler of Vienna.

Fritz Sauckel, gauleiter of thuringen, plenipotentiary general for manpower.

Albert Speer, chief of the Todt Construction Organization, which used slave labor.

Gen. Alfred Jodl, Wehrmacht chief of staff.

Constantin von Neurath, Reichsminister of Foreign Affairs until 1938, "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia for two years; president of secret cabinet council.

Seyss-Inquart on List

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, commissioner for the occupied Netherlands.

Erich Raeder, admiral-inspector of the German navy and its commander in chief from 1928 to 1943.

Hans Fritzsche, Reichsminister of radio propaganda, and Goebbels' assistant.

Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp Munitions Works.

The joint statement declared that "investigations are going forward of the cases of other war criminals who have not been included in this list."

Most of the 24 defendants already have been lodged in bleak cells in Nuernberg jail, near the courthouse where their fate will be decided, with Allied prosecutors unfolding the charges of intrigue and atrocities.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"It won't be much fun for us to be civilians again—we aren't supposed to have battle fatigue or neuroses."

Wyman Report Is Withheld By Stimson

By the Associated Press

Secretary of War Stimson has ordered portions of the Army Pearl Harbor Board report relating to Col. Theodore Wyman, jr., of the U. S. Army, withheld from the public until further reports are received.

Colonel Wyman, as an engineer officer, was in charge of defense construction in the Hawaiian and South Pacific areas at the time of the Japanese attack.

The report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board released yesterday, listed a chapter under the heading, "Wyman and Construction Delays in Hawaii," but this chapter was omitted with the explanation: "Chapter V of this report, as well as the conclusions based thereon which relate to Colonel Wyman, have been omitted in accordance with the statement of the Secretary of War dated August 29, 1945."

Stimson's statement referred to in the report reiterated a statement which he made on December 1, 1944, in which he said he had been unable to find that the Pearl Harbor disaster had been caused by any misconduct, neglect or disloyalty on the part of Colonel Wyman. Yesterday's statement asserted that further investigation "has disclosed no further evidence which would in any way modify my decision."

Bakery Closed As Unsanitary At Alexandria

The Alexandria Health Department announced yesterday that the Old Dominion Bakery at 710 South Washington st., Alexandria has been closed and its license to operate suspended indefinitely for general unsanitary conditions.

Report of the condition of the establishment has been referred by Slaymaker inspector for the health department, to Dr. Theodore R. Shrop, city health officer, and City Attorney Joseph M. Pancoast. The suspension is to continue in effect until all violations of the health code are corrected, it was said.

In a suit brought by the health department April 14, 1944, the bakery manager, Miss Eulah L. Atkins, was fined $50 for failure to possess a health examination certificate and for insanitary conditions in the building.

U. S. Camp Finds Food In Italy Comes High

Mexico, Mo. (U.P.).—Maybe you think your grocery bill is high.

Sergt. Robert Erhardt, with American armies in Italy recently wrote his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellie Erhardt, that he was sent into a town to buy groceries for his camp.

These are some of the prices he bumped into: $200 for a 100-pound sack of potatoes; 27 cents apiece for eggs, and $2.50 a quart for olive oil, the only kind of cooking fat available.

New Resin Aids Synthetic

Akron, Ohio (U.P.).—Synthetic rubber can now be employed for a variety of products formerly restricted to natural rubber, due to the use of a new resin compounding ingredient developed by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., officials of that company have revealed. The new resin permits the production of synthetic rubber products where colors are desired, as in household and decorative items, toys and kitchen equipment, and where high resistance to electrical currents is required.

Good Samaritan Rewarded

Indianapolis, Ind. (U.P.).—An unnamed Hoosier says he will continue to do the "Good Samaritan" act, if he is repaid like he was the last time. He loaned his camera and two rolls of film to a neighbor boy home on furlough, who was a mere acquaintance, and then much to his own dismay found he could not buy films. Shortly afterward a package came from the boy's Army camp, containing a package of film.

Farmer Changes to Dogs

Rochester, Ind. (U.P.).—A farmer decided to raise good cattle dogs instead of colts after an English shepherd cattle dog brought more at the E. F. Umbaugh auction sale than a beautiful yearling colt.

Jane Arden

HE DID NOT—NOW I KNOW WHY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WANT HIM ARRESTED!
NONSENSE—HE WAS WATCHED EVERY MINUTE—
WELL DID HE MAKE OUT A CHECK WITH THE MONEY OR WAS THERE ANY MISCRIME?
HE DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO GET RID OF THE MONEY—
SHE'S GUILTY, I TELL YOU—
I SAW HIM WALK OUT OF MEEBE WITH THAT ENVELOPE IN THIS POCKET—I PUT THE MONEY IN IT MYSELF!

Ruhland Asks No Funds for Polio Probe

Health Officer George C. Ruhland yesterday refused to ask Congress for funds to launch an "extensive" investigation of the spread of polio as preparation for a possible outbreak of infantile paralysis next year.

He made it plain that he was reconciled to annual outbreaks of infantile paralysis until researchers discover a clue to its spread. He also made it plain that the District health department did not plan to do the research work.

Although the disease afflicted 339 persons in this area last year and has already stricken 137 more this season, Dr. Ruhland pointed out that he has never sought funds for extensive research because it would be "too expensive and time-consuming for any municipal health department to engage in."

Hope that a local research program would provide a clue to the poliomyelitis mystery had been expressed earlier this week by one health official when four out of seven children in the family of Frederick Hooks, 1808½ 6th st. nw. were stricken. The unprecedented concentration of the cases here is not being followed up, however.

"We follow contacts routinely," Dr. Ruhland said, "but we have had polio every year and presumably we will continue to have it until research workers have found ways to combat it." Large universities like Johns Hopkins and even the United States Public Health Service are better equipped to do the work, he stated.

At the health service, however, Dr. Charles Armstrong, chief of the infectious disease division, admitted that all infantile paralysis investigation work at thte agency has been "cut to a minimum."

The work has been done elsewhere "over and over again with no success," he explained, while the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has taken on much of the burden of research all over the country.

The District health officer added that routine checking by his department has been handicapped by a shortage in laboratory space. While most of the sixth oor of the new Municipal Building was originally planned as laboratory quarters only 12 rooms are actually used because Federal agencies have crowded the municipal services, he complained.

While Assistant Engineer Commissioner Joseph D. Arthur, jr., has recommended that the municipal government not renew the lease for Federal agencies in the building on the July 1 1946 expiration date, Public Buildings Administration officials indicated there is no early prospect of vacating.

Meawhile, the local chapter of the national infantile paralysis foundation announced that it will offer free nursing services for the four Hooks children who are now under treatment at Walter Reed Hospital.

Reports that Army medical men are making an extensive investigation of the unusual concentration of cases in a family were denied however, by Walter Reed officials. They explained that the Army has no jurisdiction to study home contacts unless called upon by the local health department, which has not made such a request.

The new infantile paralysis cases reported yesterday are a 4½-year-old boy from the 6200 block of Ritchie rd. se., who is also at Walter Reed, and a 17-year-old Negro girl from the 2700 block of N st. nw., who is at Children's.

Civic Orchestra To Open Season At Alexandria

The Alexandria Civic Orchestra, the instrumental group of the Alexandria Choral Society, will open its second season with a rehearsal September 21, at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the Virginia Electric & Power Co., 117 South Washington st., Alexandria.

In recruiting members, the orchestra has outlined plans for the years' work including a performance of Handel's "Messiah" with the Chorale Society in the early part of December, and a complete orchestral program later in the season. Works for the orchestra's concert will include a Bach chorale and fugue, Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," and smaller works by Brahms, Sibelius, Prokofieff and Morton Gould.

Miss Lucie Neale Landen of 207 South Fairfax st., director, has announced that anyone who is interested in playing symphonic music will be welcome. Rehearsals are held once a week and new members may enroll at the first rehearsal or call. Miss Landen at ALexandria 6370 or Miss Grace Powell, orchestra chairman, at TEmple 5081.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory canteen for servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola canteen for servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers, lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, orchestra, Jive Bombers, Naval Air Station, 8 to 11 p. m.; tap dancer, Paley Brannon, 9 to 9:15 p. m.

USO, 801 Market Space nw.; voice recordings, 6 p. m.; moonlight cruise on SS Potomac, 8 p. m.

Music canteen, 3619 O st. nw., open from 7 to 9 p. m.

Officers' Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw.; informal dancing, hostesses, 8:30 to 11 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., watermelon party, 8 p. m.

USO, National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and Q sts. nw.; fortune telling, 8 p. m.; portrait sketching, lounge; roof dancing, 9 p. m.

Washington Labor Canteen, 1212 18th st. nw.; instruction in ballroom dancing open to all service men, women and veterans, 7 to 8 p. m.

Luncheons, Dinners and Other Entertainment

Luncheon, Junior Board, 12:30 p. m., Hotel Annapolis.

Photograph exhibit, photograph section of the Library of Congress, 14th and Independence ave. sw.

Paintings on display by Samuel Pratt, Corcoran Gallery of Art.

NAVY TEXT

Continued from Page 4.

the success of the initial Japanese blow. Admiral Stark and Admiral Kimmel were the responsible officers, and it is pertinent to examine the possible courses of action they might have taken.

Admiral King thinks that Admiral Block was not at fault. He states that trial by general court martial is not warranted by the evidence and that Admiral Stark and Admiral Kimmel, in the Pearl Harbor case, committed faults of omission rather than of commission and that in the Pearl Harbor case they indicate lack of the superior judgment necessary for exercising command commensurate with their rank and their assigned duties.

Secretary Forrestal does not agree with the Naval Court of Inquiry that the system of mutual cooperation, of joint command, was working effectively. "It failed," he says. Secretary Forrestal agrees with King that if Kimmel had known all the facts and had evaluated them properly the defense precautions on December 7 would have been tightened.

Secretary Forrestal points out that there was an unusual change in Japanese Naval radio calls on December 1, 1941. That December 2 Admiral Kimmel conferred with his Fleet Intelligence officer as to the whereabouts of Japanese fleet units and that during that conference Kimmel noticed and commented on the absenec of data about Japanese carrier divisions 1 and 2 which consisted of 4 carriers. Four of these carriers were among the six then on the high seas headed toward Pearl Harbor. The other Japanese carriers were located by the Intelligence officer in his written estimate in Japanese home waters with possibly one in the Marshalls.

Forrestal feels that this and other information received by Kimmel should have been interpreted as indicating that an attack on Hawaii was not unlikely and that the time of such an attack could be predicted within fairly narrow limits. Secretary Forrestal believes, also, that the Navy should have known something about the Japanese shallow water torpedo since the British reported aircraft torpedo attacks during 1940 in which torpedoes were successfully launched in 42 feet of water. He notes also that Secretary Knox, in January of 1941, listed an air torpedo attack as a probability in an attack on Pearl Harbor.

Secretary Forrestal thinks that a plain language telephone call to Admiral Kimmel should have been made immediately upon Admiral Stark's learning that the Japs were to give a message to our State Department at 1 p. m., dawn at Hawaii. Secretary Forrestal says that the evidence indicates clearly that Admiral Kimmel's most serious ommission was his failure to conduct long-range air and/or sea reconnaissance in the more dangerous sectors during the week preceding the attack.

Secretary Forrestal concludes that Kimmel and Stark failed to demonstrate the superior judgment necessary for exercising command commensurate with their rank and their assigned duties and he orders that both of these officers having been retired, not hold any position in the United States Navy which requires the exercis of suprior judgment.

Herndon Council to Take Oaths Monda

Officers ofthe Herndon Town Council will be sworn in and a town clerk and town sergeant will be appointed by the new council at a special meeting at 8 p. m. Monday, it was announced yesterday.

M. Waite Wilkins will be sworn in as the town mayor, succeeding Russell A. Lynn. Other new town officers are Holden S. Harrison, treasurer, and W. Bently Harrison, Silas F. Hutchison, Dr. Daniel L. Detwiler, John B. McDaniel, Granville S. White and Grayson B. Hanes, councilmen.

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DISTILLED
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order a good one
made with
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FOR AUTHENTIC, HEARTY FLAVOR
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Many Area Troops Arrive at Boston

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

Claymont Victory

Boston, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Claymont Victory, due here yesterday, was scheduled to bring the following soldiers:

Dellinger, Pfc. Harry E., 2442 Highwood dr. se.

Jonathan, Pfc. John G. 3505 Ames st. ne.

Bono, Pfc. Evert L. jr., 3947 Harrison st.

Brown, Pfc. Francis E., 1629 33rd st. nw.

Gibbons, T/4 Ralph B., 2433 Good Hope rd. se.

Scheiner, T/4 Joseph, 735 Otis pl. nw.

Stomer, T/5 Roy Arthur E., 6282 Georgia ave. nw.

Howar, Pvt. Harry, 1412 Chapin st. nw.

MARYLAND

Spina, Capt. Charles, 3821 Bladensburg, Colmar Manor.

Virts, Pfc. George L., Brunswick.

Helsley, Pvt. Glenn H., Hagerstown.

Linkins, Pfc. Robert M., 603 Dartmouth, Silver Spring.

Martin, Pfc. Samuel D., jr., Williamsport.

Melton, T/5 Robert M., Bladenburg.

Fuss, S/Sgt. Gilson E., jr., Hagerstown.

Finksburg.

Brandenburg, T/5 Bruce W.

Bettick, S/Sergt. John G., Gambrills.

Elzey, S/Sergt. Albury, Church Creek.

Hendon, T/4 Alexander N., Hagerstown.

Mannello, T/4 George, jr., Takoma Park.

Shifflett, Corpl. James E., Jamesville.

Lockard, Pfc. Brentwood S., Westminister, Virginia.

Michael, Pvt. George H., Richmond.

Trayler, Pvt. Beverley O., Norfolk.

Yates, Pvt. Cloyd R., Owens.

Pitts, Pfc. Joseph J., Feneswood.

Rickets, Pfc. Jesse K., Danville.

Rose, Pfc. Arnold, Coeburn.

Sawyer, Pfc. Walter E., Hickory.

Scheaffer, Pfc. Austin L., Quicksburg.

Shawver, Pfc. Fred F., Shawver Mill.

Sutherland, Pfc. Bernard G., Tiny.

Webb, Pfc. William E., Plasterco.

Foley, Pvt. John R., Grettoes.

Bure, Pfc. Lucius H., Suffolk.

Ferguson, Pfc. Harry B., Marion.

Gladmon, Pfc. Ralph E., 622 N. Glebe rd., Arlington.

Haga, Pfc. John E., Chilhowie.

Haynes, Pfc. Emmett C., Danville.

Johnson, Pfc. Vernon F., Orange.

Jordan, Pfc. Claude R., sr., Staunton.

Leonard. Pfc. Neal C., Abingdon.

Cromer, T/5 Marvin O., Victoria.

Gentry, T/5 Earl L., Danville.

King, T/5 James A., Pulaski.

Merriam, T/5 William W. sr., Norfolk.

Mizell, John L., Portsmouth.

Perry, T/5 Orval E., Norland.

Atkins, Pfc. Junior E., Coeburn.

Barnett, Pfc. Richard M., Roanoke.

Bell, Thomas B., Elberon.

Byrum, Pfc. George E., Hornsbyville.

Carnes, Pfc. Preston E., Lucketts.

Cohran, Pfc. Kelly R., Roanoke.

Cocoros, Capt. George, Danville.

Jensen, First Lieut. Robert L., 810 Devon st., Alexandria.

Cava, First Sergt. Roy J., Hiltonvillage.

Biggerstaff, S/Sergt. George W., Newport News.

Hayden, Sergt. Carl V., Bristol.

Bosley, T/4 John J., jr., Wheeling.

Marshall, T/4 Earvin O., Pulaski.

Slagle, T/4 Maliolm A., 5 Wilton rd., Alexandria.

Woodard, T/4 Edward J., sr., Portsmouth.

Alexander, Corpl. Benjamin F., Richmond.

Deel, Corpl. Sidney A., Dutry.

Blankenship, T/5 Miles, Blackey.

Broy, T/5 Alden W., New Market.

Brewster, Capt. Edward C., 404 Bashford lane, Alexandria.

Doyle, Capt. Lloyd N., Axton.

Koontz, Capt. Hedrick D., Harrisonburg.

Nesbitt, M/Sergt. Robert A., 3119 Martha Custis dr., Alexandria.

Shelley, S/Sergt. William M., Petersburg.

Hogue, T/4 Lester L., Hampton.

McBride, Corpl. Jesse B., Galax.

Price, Corpl. Frederick H., Blacksburg.

Crum, T/5 James P., Fieldale.

Wilcher, T/5 Edward T., Emporia.

Hall, Pvt. Clyde G., Danville.

Carlton, Pfc. Joseph A., Tappahannock.

Updyke, Pfc. Philip W., Strasburg.

Dascell, Pfc. John D., Norfolk.

Swisher, Pfc. Ivan W., Arlington.

Flanary, Pfc. Clyde O., Big Stone Gap.

Skelton, Pfc. Jack M., Salem.

Felton, Pfc. Rufus T., Portsmouth.

Rasnoke, Pfc. Jessie E., Raven.

Jones, Pfc. Alfred G., Boons Hill.

Porter, Pfc. Joseph S., oPrtsmouth.

Moore, Pfc. John, jr., Cape Charles.

On Joseph Warren

New York, Aug. 29 (AP).—Arrivals aboard the SS. Joseph Warren due here August 31.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Clanaghan, M/Sergt. Frederick F.

McNemar, T/4 Leslie E.

MARYLAND

Joesting, Capt. David H., Bel Air.

Hoffecker, First Lieut. Wilmer A., Galena.

Shaw, First Lieut. Howard W., Aberdeen.

Bauman, T/Sergt. Edwin L., Baltimore.

Tarkenton, T/Sergt. Irving W., Fort Meade.

Fearins, S/Sergt. Nelson J., Denton.

Jones, S/Sergt. Fredestick W., Pikesville.

Hamby, Pfc. William V., Bel Air.

Pope, Pvt. William R., Hagerstown.

Widerman, Sergt. Kenneth B., Pikesville.

Salfner, Corpl. Harry T., jr., Reisterstown.

Ballou, T/5 William B., Chestertown.

Bass, T/5 Robert A., Annapolis.

Blair, T/5 Ralph F., Hagerstown.

Bowman, T/5 William D., Glenburnie.

Daleu, T/5 William, Holabird.

Easton, T/5 Arthur C., Hagerstown.

Banks, Pfc. John J., Denton.

Dively, Pfc. John W., Cumberland.

VIRGINIA

Selden, Sergt. Robert C., Hampton.

Pugh, T/4, Charlie D., Radford.

Rogers, T/4 William P., Richmond.

Simmons, T/5 Walter N., Staunton.

Wright, T/5 Emmett W., Roanoke.

Beazley, Pfc. Edwin A., Bowling Green.

Eaton, Pfc. Mike L., Danville.

Jackson, Pfc. John L., Alexandria.

Jones, Pfc. James E., Fort Monroe.

Lyle, Pfc. Brack, Clintwood.

Meade, Pfc. William T., Norton.

Schools, Pfc. Douglas C., Richmond.

Baker, Pvt. Johnie H., Norfolk.

Davis, Pvt. Lewis R., jr., Danville.

Hawkins, Pvt. Howard E., Roanoke.

Meade, Pvt. Wyllie T., Chase City.

Mills, Pvt. Frank T., Danville.

Sparkman, Pvt. Ernest L., jr., Norfolk.

Putney, Maj. Samuel W., jr., Alexandria.

Buckwan, S/Sergt. Carroll M., Norfolk.

Chadwick, Sergt. Clarence E., Norfolk.

Hilton, T/Sergt. Joseph H., Newport News.

Thomas, T/Sergt. Emory G., Marion.

Johnson, S/Sergt. Hollis I., Roanoke.

Miles, S/Sergt. Woodrow W., Huntington.

Huckett, S/Sergt. Henry P., Lynchburg.

Soles, S/Sergt. Wilson B., Richmond.

Lynch, T/3 Leonard B., Charleston.

Boyd, Sergt. Stanley W., Lebanon.

Custer, Sergt. Posey T., Independence.

Dodson, Sergt. Earle E., Chase City.

On Muhlenberg

Boston, Aug. 29—Arrivals aboard the Muhlenberg, due here today include:

VIRGINIA

Harris, 1st Lieut. Henry H., Richmond.

Jones, 2nd Lieut. Posey H., Danville.

Walden, Pvt. Silas L., Salem.

Williams, Pvt. Cecil R., Bristol.

Hess, Pfc. Billy Honaker.

Painter, Pfc. Eugene, Roseland.

Sexton, Pfc. Willard W., Oldtown.

Teter, (no rank) Floyd E., Waynesboro.

Barker, Pfc. Paul F., Troutville.

Bioxom, Pfc. Alton C., Tasley.

Church, Pfc. Lawrence P., Konarock.

Coates, Pfc. Cary L., Colonial Beach.

Davis, Pfc. James E., Buena Vista.

Dettmer, Pfc. Joseph P., Portsmouth.

Dillon, Pfc. Estel A., Bland.

Farmer, Pfc. Wade M., Rugby.

Coin, Pfc. Adte C., Bristol.

Grasberger, Pfc. Frank J., Richmond.

Campbell, T/Sergt. Thomas L., Waynesboro.

Dean, S/Sergt. William H., Harrisonburg.

Funkhouser, Sergt. Gordon W., Edinburg.

Briley, T/5 Willie L., Norfolk.

Withers, Sergt. Russell R., Haynesville.

Gibbs, (no rank) Sterling L., Richmond.

Heppding, John G., Brooklyn. Maryland.

Noe, Pfc. Harry D., Cumberland.

Caprarola, Pfc. Joseph D., Towson.

At Camp Henry

Camp Patrick Henry, Va., Aug. 29.—The General MacRae arrived at Newport News, Va., yesterday after being diverted from a direct redeployment voyage to the Pacific from the European theater of operations. On board were 3125 ASF troops.

Units arriving were: 517 Med. Clearing Co.; 440 Med. Collecting Co.; 447 Med. Coll. Co.; 324 Ord. Amm. Co.; 841 Qm. Gas Sup. Co.; 844 Qm. Gas Sup. Co.; 3675, 3674, 3673, and 3660 Qm. Truck Companies; 236 Gen. Hosp.; 287 Qm. Refrig. Co.; 3139, 3144, and 4198 Qm. Serv. Companies; 586, 587, and 627 TC Port Companies; Local men arriving were:

Davis, Pvt. Russell E., 1415 N. Scott st., Arlington.

Exum, S/Sergt. Levell, 725 11th st. ne.

Rawl, T/5 Roscoe, 1032 3d st. nw.

Beecher, Pfc. Alexander, 330 11th st. ne.

McGilvery, Pvt. Daniel, 1 P st.

Beane, T/5 Willie G., 1517 Stevens rd. se.

Lee, Pfc. Carroll, Good Hope rd., Silver Spring.

Ingram, Pvt. Eddie, 929 P st. nw.

Clark, Pvt. William C., 926 Florida ave. nw.

Maynard, T/4 Bernard C., 235 W st. nw.

Pandleton, T/5 John L., 2612 Woodley pl. nw.

Fields, First Sergt. Charles E., 1913 11th st. nw.

Carroll, T/5 Alphous A., 2209 Champlain st. nw.

Boardley, Pfc. Andrew, 1320 G st. nw.

Wood, Pfc. Clarence W. Wood, 627 2d st. ne.

Foltz, Pfc. Raymond E., 1700 S. Lowell st., Arlington.

Wilson, Pvt. James P., 1220 58th ave. se.;

Ellerson, T/4 George, 615 L st. nw.

Warrick, T/5 Thomas A., 455 New York ave. nw.

Anderson, Pfc. Cleveland, 80 C st. sw.

Berry, Pfc. Joseph E., 1652 Rosedale st. ne.

Daugett, Pvt. Robert, 1033 21st st. nw.

Donaldson, Pfc. Gradie L., 48 Patterson st., ne.

Gassaway, Pvt. Franklin, Route 1, Box 2, Silver Spring.

Harvison, Pfc. Sylvester, 3634 11th st. nw.

Hayes, Pvt. Thurman W., 1223 Irving st. nw.

Wallace, First Lieut. Jack A., 1505 N. Rhod st., Arlington.

Higgins, Pvt. Arthur V., 160 pl., ne.

Posey, Pvt. Harry C., 1923 11th st. nw.

Stanard, Pvt. Cornelius H., 759 Kenyon st. nw.

Higinbothom, Capt. John B., 57 Broadway, Bel Air.

Dickson, T/Sergt. Alexander, jr., 1824 S st. nw.

T/Sergt. Holley R. Mims, 2910 Georgia ave. nw.

Hamlin, S/Sergt. Horace E., 119 Stephens rd. se.

Arthur, Sergt. Louis A., 1886 Stanton ter. se.

Bass, Sergt. Wesley L., 5020 Palisade lane. nw.

Lee, T/4 Ralph, 2611 Virginia ave. nw.

Foster, Corpl. Louis J., 3756 Grant st. ne.

McPhail, T/5 Ellis, 425 M st. nw.

Peeples, T/5 Harvey M., 1450 D st. ne.

Onley, Corpl. James F., 2912 O st. nw.

Burr, Pfc. Andrew, 409 R st. nw.

Craig, jr., Pfc. Ellsworth A., 1625 1st st. nw.

Grey, Pfc. Lawrence S., 2697 Dana st. nw.

Newman, Pfs. James H., 1311 Stevens rd. se., Anacostia.

Scott, Pfc. Arthur L., 1414 C st. se.

Atkinson, jr., Pvt. Theodore, 1831 California st. nw.

Calhoun, Pvt. James P., Route 4, Box 661, Alexandria.

Fox., Pvt. Eugene A., 7707 Tucker rd., Anacostia.

Green, Pvt. Robert L., 1858 Kindel st.

Jackson, Pvt. James T., 1127 23d st. nw.

Mynatt, Pvt. Gernard V., 1607 New eJrsey ave. nw.

Stanchel, Pvt. Wallace, 1358 Gilrard st. nw.

Brower, Lieut. Robert J., T. C. Asst. Pro., Camp Patrick Henry, Newport News, Va.

Navy Radiophoto from Guam

ABOARD THE MISSOURI—Members of Admiral Halsey's staff examine charts of Sagami and Tokyo Bay presented by Jap harbor pilots aboard the USS Missouri prior to the entry into the bay by American ships

Japs Explain Charts of Tokyo Bay

Prince Georges Plans to Buy Sites for Playgrounds

Invitations were issued yesterday to all mayors and councils and other organized groups within the metropolitan area of Prince Georges County to meet with the advisory board to the county commissioners and discuss the acquisition of land sites for playground purposes.

The board's function is to make recommendations to county commissioners on improvements to be made under the Prince Georges million-dollar bond issue provided at the last session of the Maryland General Assembly.

In issuing the invitations, Mayor E. Murray Gover of Hyattsville, member of the board, asked all interested persons to prepare their requests and meet in the court room of the County Service Building, Hyattsville, at 8 p. m., September 6.

Under Chapter 662 of the Laws of Maryland, the Advisory Board may recommend acquisition of areas within the metropolitan district for playground purposes, and Mayor Gover explained that it is the board's wish to bring together all proposals and thus itself be able to present a complete over-all picture to the county commissioners at an early date.

Gover asked that each proposal be submitted in writing with all full information as possible regarding: The population of the incorporated town or organized area to be served by such playground; and the location, area and approximate purchase price of the site under consideration, or if there be alternate locations, similar data on each site.

Gen. Sharp's Wife Notified Of Liberation

Mrs. Katheryn L. Sharp of Alexandria, wife of Maj. Gen. William F. Sharp, 59, who was liberated with Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright from a Japanese prison camp in Manchuria, has for almost a year served as prisoner of war consultant with Eastern area headquarters of the American Red Cross in Alexandria, but she was away when news of her husband arrived.

Mrs. Sharp, who makes her home at 1528 Mount Eagle pl., Parkfairfax, is in Baltimore where she received the War Department's message of her husband's liberation.

Mrs. Sharp was formerly with the United States Civil Service Commission at Third Service Command headquarters in Baltimore where she was responsible for recruiting women for industry. She was a canteen executive in the Southeastern division of Red Cross in World War I, worker in the organization with returned wounded servicemen in New York, had charge of the Army branch of the Red Cross production corps in San Francisco, and was chapter chairman at Leavenworth, Kans.

General Sharp, a native of South Dakota, is a veteran of 41 years of service in the Army, having entered the Army as a private in Company C, Second Battalion of Engineers, on August 29, 1904. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1907 and served in the Field Artillery until becoming a general officer.

Holiday Tests Of Autos Ended

The District's two motor vehicle inspection stations will be closed on all holidays in the future, because the lifting of the driving ban will not provide enough holiday business to warrant wasting a short-handed staff, the Commissioners decided yesterday.

Bicentennial Cachet Set for Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 29 (AP).—The new United States Naval Academy cachet, marking the academy's centennial year, for use on mail sent out by all busines establishments of Annapolis, was made available today.

Designed by the centennial commission, the cachet contains drawings of two anchors, with the words "United States Naval Academy, 1845-1945. Annapolis, Maryland, October 10."

Annapolis mail is carrying word of the academy centennial to all the globe, and the postoffice expects to be granted the honor of being the first to issue the academy centennial stamp, to be issued by the Postoffice Department in October.

7 Registrants Under 26 Win Deferments

Names of six District men and one registrant of the Foreign Board under 26, the first group to win draft deferment since induction of men over 26 was halted, were announced yesterday by District Selective Service headquarters.

Those deferred were: M. A. Lopez-Pena, 22, dental student at Georgetown University, who was placed in 2-A; R. A. Bernabe, 18, pre-medical student at Georgetown University, also put in 2-A; R. E. Carlberg, 25, Navy Department engineer, placed in 2-B, Robert N. Hanratty, 25, truck driver for Fries, Beall, and Sharp Company, hardware suppliers, who won a hardship deferment, 3-D; Jacques J. Zephir, 19, divinity student at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, registrant of the Foreign Board, who was placed in 4-D; R. A. Fillies, 20, electrical engineer for the Bureau of Ships, placed in 2-B; and N. N. Stampley, 24, radio engineer for the Bureau of Ships, also put in 2-B.

The appeals of four other Washington men under 26 were turned down. These men were Myer S. Goldenberg, 23, naval architect for the Bureau of Ships who had appealed for a 2-B classification; Frank M. Selby, 22, Postoffice clerk who sought a hardship deferment; Armand Clerc, 24, technical adviser to an Industrial Mission of the Provisional French Republic and Donald W. Sawtelle, jr., 21, machine shop superintendent, Air Track Manufacturing Company, who asked for a 2-A deferment.

Sawtelle was placed in 1-A-H, a new classification created for men under 26, who had been classified 4-F, but found eligible for service after reexamination.

Volunteer, 19, Given Regular Alarm Post

A vacant position in the central first alarm headquarters at Hyattsville has been filled by a member of the Hyattsville Volunteer Fire Department, Carl Grover, 19, it was announced yesterday.

The Prince Georges County Volunteer Firemen's Association advertised for a candidate for the position which is that of a regular operator, full-time, and pays $1440 per year.

The central fire alarm system, which is located in the basement of the County Service Building, serves as a clearing house for emergency calls and routine reports of all of Prince Georges 27 volunteer fire companies.

Chief K. A. Young also announced that tentative plans had been drawn up for the county Firemen's convevntion to be held at Riverdale Heights September 7 and 8. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new $100,000 fire service extension school at the University of Maryland will be featured.

$88,187 Added To G. U. Fund For Hospital

Georgetown University announced new collections last night of $88,187 toward the institutions goal of $750,000 for a new hospital. This brings total collections to date to $678,297.

The Rev. Paul V. McNally predicted that at the next meeting of volunteer workers, the goal will be reached. The Government will add to the $750,000 raised during the current campaign $1,820,000 in Federal funds.

Iron or steel is produced in 29 States, but 80 per cent of Amerisa's consumption of steel in a typical peacetime year was consumed in only nine States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Texas and California.

4 Area Men Are Missing, 3 Reported as Wounded

Washington area men reported killed through August 29 include: Army, 1235; Navy, 204; Marine, 162; Coast Guard, 8. Total, 1069. United States casualties reported officially since Pearl Harbor, 1,070,819.

Four Washington area Navy men have been reported missing in the Pacific. Three wounded, also in the Pacific, completes yesterday's casualty reports from the War and Navy Departments.

MISSING:

Aviation Machinist's Mate 2/c Joseph Edward Babineau, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Babineau of 301 11th st. se., was reported missing in action in the Philippines after completing over 32 missions in a B-24 Liberator Bomber.

Born in Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, and a resident of the District for 12 years, Babineau attended St. Peter's Catholic School and graduated from Eastern High School in January, 1941. Before entering the service over three years ago, Babineau was a machinist's apprentice at the Navy Yard. His sister, Mrs. Rita Hobson, also lives at 301 11th st. se., and his father is a machinist at the Navy Yard.

Aviation Machinist's Mate Jack Murray James, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Taymond R. James of 3631 Sherrier pl. nw., has been missing since August 8 when his plane failed to return to its base on Okinawa. He is one of five brothers in the services.

James enlisted in the Navy during his senior year at Woodrow Wilson High School, 1944.

Lieut. (j. g.) Clarence Arthur Teige, USNR, 25, attached to Torpedo Squadron No. 6, has been missing in the Asiatic area since July 24. His wife is Mrs. Madelyn Louise Teige of Route 2, Alexandria, Va.

A native of Valley City, N. Dak., Teige was appointed an ensign, November 10, 1943. His father, Haakon Bjorn Teige, lives in Palermo, N. Dak.

Signalman 1/c Roscoe Conkling Ray, jr., USNR, 29, son of Mrs. Ethel Thomas Ray of 1339 57th ave., Hillside, Md., is missing aboard the Submarine USS Bonefish overdue in the Asiatic Theater.

Anative of Wichita, Kans., Ray enlisted May 13, 1942 in Kansas City.

WOUNDED

First Lieut. James L. Diggins, son of Mrs. Margaret E. Diggins of 4816 5th st. nw., navigator in the famed "Ringer Squadron" was wounded while participating in an aerial fight in the Far East. His squadron has been commended five times for outstanding accomplishments in the destruction of Japanese installations and equipment in the India-Burma and China Theaters.

S/Sergt. Louis A. Mitchell, jr., 33, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Mitchell, sr., of 1757 T st. nw., was wounded twice last May while manning a gun aboard ship en route to a Pacifice base. Mitchell was a member of the 568th Engineers Dump Company in charge of his outfit's equipment while in transit from its staging area to an advanced base when the ship was attacked by several Jap planes.

Born in New York, Mitchell lived in Washington most of his life and attended Dunbar High School.

Quartermaster 3/c Leonard Osborne Norriss, USNR, 34, husband of Mrs. Mary Flaherty Norris of 1038 20th st. S. Arlington, has been reported wounded June 21 when his ship LSM 59, was struck by Jap suicide planes off Okinawa.

After entering the service in November, 1943, Norris was in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns. He has one brother, Sergt. John Norris, in the service. His father, Lieut. John Norris of 1304 Allison st. ne., is with the Metropolitan Police Force.

Martin Exhibits New Twin Engine Passenger Plane

Baltimore, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co., for years almost exclusively a producer of larger-type war planes, announced today plans for mas production of a 30-passnger twin-engine commercial ship which "promises passenger rate lower than first-class rail rates."

A full-scale "mock-up" of the plane was inspected by newsmen today, who were told the mass production would begin immediately after the initial demonstration flight of the first completed plane, required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The plane, designed for operations on main domestic truck-lines, is a low wing monoplane with a cruising speed of nearly 300 miles per hour. It is expected to be especially good for ranges of 250 to 700 miles, where larger four-engine transports cannot be operated economically.

Big Auto Exposition Planned in Virginia

Richmond, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—An automobile exposition which will surpass anything Virginia has had in the past is planned by the Automotive Trade Association of Virginia, John E. Raine, executive vice president and general manager, announced today.

The association plans to hold the show early next year and will include all makes of cars. It will house its exhibit in a $125,000 building to be erected in some spot to be chosen later in Richmond, and will use that building for annual showings. The exhibit building, however, probably will not be ready for use within a year, Raine stated.

Inquest Scheduled Into Death of Man Hit by Truck

Traffic deaths this year 54
Traffic deaths this date last year 59
Total traffic deaths last year .. 88

Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald yesterday listed the death Sunday of Thomas L. Acton, 57, 916 New York ave. nw., as a traffic fatality, and scheduled an inquest for today at noon.

The victim died of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile at 11th st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., last January 15.

A former Ambassador to Japan, William R. Castle, will talk on Japan at the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club today at 12:30 in the Willard Hotel.

ORKNEY SPRINGS, VA.

September Days Are Most Delightful When Spent at
THE ORKNEY SPRINGS HOTEL
Season to September 24. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Riding, Croquet, Badminton. Spacious Ballroom—Dancing Every Night. Harvest Ball Saturday Night, September 8.
For Reservations Write
Mr. Hugh Jay Flynn
ORKNEY SPRINGS, VA.
Phone 30, Mt. Jackson

Brenda—Will You Step Out With Me Tonight?

I know I've been an awful grouch not taking you any place lately. But after standing all day at my new job, my feet darn near killed me with callouses and burning. Now I've reformed—or rather my feet have—thanks to the medicinal Ice-Mint you advised. Never tried anything that seemed to draw the pain and fire right out so fast—and the way it helps soften callouses is nobody's business! Been able to get some extra overtime money—so what do you say, let's go dancing tonight. You can step on my Ice-Mint feet all you want.

POWERFUL LIQUID
PROMPTLY RELIEVES MISERY—KILLS GERMS* THAT CAUSE
ATHLETE'S FOOT
If you're discouraged about a most difficult case—just try Zemo—a Doctor's wonderful soothing yet powerfully medicated liquid. First applications relieve itchy soreness between cracked, peeling toes and *on contact actually kill germs that cause and spread Athlete's Foot. First trial of Zemo convinces. Amazing record of success! All drugstores. Send Zemo to boys in service. 3 sizes.
ZEMO

PIPE SMOKERS ENJOY LIFE MORE

when they light-up with
RUM and MAPLE
PIPE MIXTURE
25¢ a pocket The ORIGINAL—Blend #33
A "friendly mixer" with other tobaccos

If you must fly—let PCA CAPITALINERS speed you to
Milwaukee
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BELLOWS
SPECIAL RESERVE
Whiskey-A Blend
For many years the House of Bellows has been a pioneer in the field of light fine whiskies. In this blend, our faithful search has produced a light whiskey, delicate and yet amply full of flavor. We recommend it to the discriminating taste.
BELLOWS & COMPANY
IMPORTERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
Established 1830 New York City
86.8 Proof
66⅔% grain neutral spirits

MASS MEETING
American Federation of the
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
Auditorium, Nat. Press Club
Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 P.M.
Music: U. S. Navy Band
Invocation: Rev. Geo. G. Higgins; Salute to Colors, Disabled American Veterans.
DISCUSSION OF REHABILITATION and EMPLOYMENT problems of the 25,000,000 Physically Handicapped in America who are Blind, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Cardiacs, Amputees, T.B.'s, Polios, Arthritics, or otherwise victims of disabling injury or disease.
SPEAKERS
Hon. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor
N. P. Alifas, Pres., Dist. 44, Int'l Ass'n Machinists.
Virgil Smirnow, Chairman, Wash. Council Handicapped.
Jay Cooke Howard, Dir., Michigan State Dir. Bond. and Bonfound.
Miss Elizabeth Christman, Sec'y Nat. Woman's Trade Union League.
James B. Carey, Sec'y-Treas., Congress Industrial Organizations.
Millard W. Rice, Nat. Service Dir., Disabled American Veterans.
Paul A. Strachan, Pres., A. F. P. H.
All Physically Handicapped and the general public are cordially invited to attend. Admission Free

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FROM A CURRIER & IVES PRINT
100 PROOF LIQUEUR
There Are Many Drinks...but
There's Only One
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America's Most Versatile Drink
SOUTHERN COMFORT CORPORATION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Elsewhere

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .30	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .20
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .45	One month.. .85

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Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year...$12.00	One year....$5.25	One year...$7.00
Six months.. 6.50	Six months.. 2.75	Six months.. 4.00
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .50	One month.. .85

Other States, Mexico and Canada

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year..$12.75	One year....$6.00	One year....$7.50
Six months.. 7.00	Six months.. 3.00	Six months.. 4.25
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .85

Rates to Foreign Countries not listed will be furnished upon request.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Thursday, August 30, 1945

Annapolis Expansion

The Naval Academy has not ceased to covet the campus of its neighbor in Annapolis, St. John's College. And, having the power to do so, it is now going through the elaborate, yet inexorable, ritual of taking what it wants. This ritual includes an appraisal of the St. John's property—as though the value of ancient lawns and trees and of storied buildings could actually be ascertained, as though the site of an academic institution were just another piece of real estate capable of assessment like any hot-dog stand or roadside tavern.

It is a curious and, indeed, pathetic circumstance, moreover, that the town of Annapolis seems quite ready to abet the Navy's purposes and to accept its values. To judge from public expressions by that community's press and chamber of commerce and a recently mobilized "committee of citizens," St. John's must go because the Naval Academy is a greater source of revenue. The Academy, according to the "committee of citizens," has a current annual payroll in excess of 17 million dollars. It follows incontrovertibly, therefore, that this handsome sum must not be allowed to migrate to pockets in any other portion of the country; "national necessity," a phrase very much in vogue in this controversy between two institutions of learning, demands that the larger of the two be kept where its spending will most enrich the local citizenry.

Naval Academy graduates should be no more happy than the sons of St. John's to see their *alma mater* put on a par in this manner with any brewery or manufacturing establishment. The people of Annapolis—or at least those who speak loudest in their behalf—seem to be bent on degrading the very possessions one would expect them to prize most highly. Theirs is one of the few colonial towns still capable, as the executive committee of the American Institute of Architects has put it, "of symbolizing to the American people their rich and gracious colonial past." And some of the loveliest symbols of that past are within the campus of St. John's.

The Institute of Architects in a formal resolution has given to the people of Annapolis a timely reminder of the riches they appear to be so ready to throw away for an expanded payroll. It has given a timely reminder to Congress that "the proposed unprecedented use of the Government's power of eminent domain to destroy the campus of a liberal arts college" is "a most dangerous precedent for any free people desirous of preserving its cultural monuments and its ancient traditions." And it has proffered its "professional advice as to how the Navy Department may best solve its architectural problem without further destruction of those things which the Navy exists to protect." The reminders should be heeded, the advice should be utilized. In building the future of Annapolis there is no need to uproot its past.

Mutual Aid

The reedy, raucous note on which lend-lease expired was a travesty on the high function it performed while it was in being. The vast system of Allied mutual aid, of which lend-lease represented the American contribution, provided the substance which made the United Nations a reality: It made possible genuine and effective coalition warfare. It afforded the free peoples of the earth a splendid experiment in that interdependence and cooperation by which alone the world can remain a unity. That its end should have been accompanied by catcalls and silly squabbling is nothing less than tragic.

If the manner of terminating lend-lease on our part was abrupt and somewhat ungracious, the acceptance of this termination in Britain was anything but dignified. Neither the Prime Minister nor his predecessor met the occasion with the grandeur it merited. The magnificent role of lend-lease, not the time or manner of its dissolution, was the significant subject for discourse. Happily, now that the acerbity of Britain's disappointment over the sudden cessation of lend-lease shipments has softened, the event is beginning to be seen in perspective. It had to come. And the present problem, which should certainly have been foreseen and met long since, is to make satisfactory arrangements for future economic aid to Britain in peacetime forms.

This is the problem to which statesmanship in both Britain and the United States must address itself without more delay. Lend-lease, whatever the majesty of its achievement, was an expedient contrived for the exigencies of American defense before we were actually involved in the war and broadened as we entered into full partnership in the struggle against fascism. Candor, if no other consideration, compelled its replacement by new measures designed specifically to meet current needs. But this need not, and should not, mean any lessening of cooperation or of American readiness to aid in the rehabilitation of our war partners. World reconstruction is the foremost aim in the foreign policy of the Truman Administration. The proper beginning is with Britain, not only because her needs are greatest in terms of the sacrifices she has made out of her resources but also because Britain is our logical aide in world reconstruction.

L'Affaire Elliott

It is, we think, the duty of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to make public whatever it knows about the financial transactions of Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt during his father's long term in the Presidency. Enough is known about them already to suggest that Elliott deliberately sought to exploit his father's position and influence to his personal advantage. Enough is also known to indicate that the businessmen with whom Elliott became involved aided or encouraged him in the hope of benefiting by the presidential prestige or by presidential intervention.

John A. Hartford of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., for example, is said to have deposed that he lent Elliott $200,000 in the hope that it might ease some of the governmental pressure being brought against his corporation in the form of antitrust suits and proposed legislation against chain stores. Indeed, this much might reasonably be inferred from the circumstances as they were made known by Hartford's attorney, Caruthers Ewing, more than two months ago. The same inference might be made about another loan of $500,000 that Elliott is said to have received from two Texans interested in oil properties. Loans of such size can scarcely have been made out of pure benevolence, and the story of Elliott's business career contradicts any theory that these loans could have been intended as straightforward investments without ulterior intentions.

What is not known, however, is the extent to which the late President knew and approved of Elliott's various and complex financial adventures. The story that Hartford, before agreeing to lend Elliott $200,000, spoke to the President by long-distance telephone to Warm Springs, Ga., appears to rest, thus far, on the unsupported testimony of Caruthers Ewing. Nor is the testimony by Jesse Jones that, while Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, he was asked by the President to arrange settlements of Elliott's debts, proof that Mr. Roosevelt had any knowledge of these obligations at the time they were contracted. It is entirely possible that the President was ignorant of Elliott's affairs until they had reached a desperate muddle.

PS To The Atom

We still continue to receive a vast amount of mail on the atomic bomb. Imaginations have been inflamed by thoughts of sudden obliteration of human lives on such a colossal scale as has occurred in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Reason should tell us, however, that a war of attrition waged against a foe resolved to fight to the death would cost more lives and substance than the annihilation of a good many cities. So let us concentrate our efforts upon preventing a recurrence of world wars instead of trying to rule out this or that means of carrying on war or calling upon scientists to suppress their knowledge of new ways of harnessing destructive forces. Had we held back from development of such forces, we should be living the life of primitive men today, because we can think of no great scientific development that has made possible a more abundant and leisured life that does not carry in it the seeds of destruction for humankind. The problem of the future for us and all nations is to organize better for the beneficent utilization of our potentially destructive knowledge, so that all peoples will have enough and will not covet their neighbors' wealth.

Pearl Harbor: I

It is apparent from even a hasty reading of the exhaustive and admirably analytical report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board that the real villain of the catastrophe of December 7, 1941, was the bureaucratic mind. The picture presented is a veritable masterpiece of Snafu. In this editorial we shall deal with the sins of omission of the Army.

General Short's culpability would seem to lie mainly in his efforts to abide by the letter of his confused and contradictory instructions and information. The accusations contained in the Roberts report that he neglected to confer with Admiral Kimmel concerning matters of joint defense of Hawaii seem to be quite untrue. The general's orders were to establish "cordial" relations with the naval command, and he followed them so faithfully that he seems to have been unwilling to jeopardize cordiality by showing too much inquisitiveness as to what the Navy was doing about what. In the matter of long-distance reconnaissance, for example, he was satisfied to assume that the Navy was taking care of it, though it was doing nothing of the sort. Indeed, according to the Army report, the general let himself be too much influenced by the Navy, particularly in the matter of adopting, in the interests of training, three graduated types of "alert," as against the single "all-out alert" put in effect by his predecessor, General Herron, which sent all men immediately to battle stations and with live ammunition. But General Short seems to have been mainly impressed by instructions that he must not do anything that would alarm the population or afford the Japanese a pretext for war.

The Army and Navy at Pearl Harbor had agreed upon a plan of joint operations, but the plan never got beyond the stage of paper. It was not to be effective except in a state of emergency, and it was never tried out in training or drill. And yet a memorandum drawn up by Admiral Bellinger and General Martin, commanding the respective air services, shows how accurate was their theoretic grasp of the actual danger.

"In the past," says this prophetic document, "Orange (meaning Japan) has never preceded hostile action by a declaration of war. A successful sudden raid against our ships and naval installations might prevent effective defensive action by our forces in the western Pacific for a long period. . . . In a dawn air attack there is a high probability that it would be delivered as a complete surprise in spite of any patrols we might be using and that it might find us in a condition of readiness under which pursuit might be slow to start. . . . Any single submarine attack might indicate the presence of a considerable undiscovered surface force, probably composed of fast ships accompanied by a carrier."

And yet when a naval destroyer discovered and sank a submarine in the harbor on the morning of December 7, an hour and more before the big aerial attack, the fact was not reported to the Army. The Navy also knew that a Japanese task force had gathered at Jaluit, which is a thousand miles closer to Hawaii than is the Japanese mainland; but General Short was not informed about this either.

But even more fantastic than this was the strange habit of the War Department in keeping its own vital informtaion away from Short. The Army board puts the responsibility for this squarely on the Chief of Staff. It was never made sufficiently plain to General Short that war with Japan was to be expected at any moment. The report shows that General Short, like many other officers, had a typical bureaucratic crotchet about sabotage, that he feared it more than an outside attack, though as a matter of rather marvelous fact not one instance of sabotage occurred. But the War Department had a typical bureaucratic crotchet about "security." Rather than take the risk of allowing "secret" information to fall into the hands of the enemy, it preferred to keep General Short ignorant. And yet this "secret" information was substantially the same stuff to which the Hawaiian newspapers had been giving big bold headlines, and which the officers at Pearl Harbor refused to take seriously because it was not confirmed by the War Department. There was also General Marshall's inexplicable decision to send information to General Short, which if telephoned, might have made all the difference, and which indeed he had personally telephoned to MacArthur, by Western Union and R. C. A.

Meanwhile the State Department appears to have been pursuing its stern policy against Japan with very little regard for the military and naval measures that might be required to implement it. The Army was urging that negotiations be stalled along until the Nation was in a greater state of preparedness; nevertheless Secretary Hull chose to precipitate the conflict, by his famous "ten-point" ultimatum. A memorandum from General Marshall urgently advising against the ultimatum seems not to have reached either Secretary Hull or President Roosevelt until the die already had been cast. Nevertheless, General Marshall seems to have picked this critical time to leave Washington to attend some menauvers in the South and without, as the report says, delegating enough authority to anybody "to act intelligently in his absence." Short was never informed about the "ten-point" ultimatum at all. Again it appears that on the morning of December 7, a Colonel Bratton, chief of the Far Eastern division of the Army Intelligence received information of such tremendous import that he felt it must be communicated at once to the Chief of Staff. Yet General Marshall had chosen this moment to go horseback riding, and it was three hours before Bratton could locate him. By that time it was too late for the information to be of any value to General Short.

What it all adds up to is a depressing record of bureaucratic cross purposes and timidity. The Army and Navy appear to have been thoroughly infected with the spirit which characterized most of the other Government establishments at this phase of the Roosevelt regime. . . . And yet, notwithstanding, the confusion, General Short's inadequacies, General Marshall's aberations and Secretary Hull's intransigeance, a certain almost classical fatality pervades the whole story of Pearl Harbor as it now revealed. Any one of a number of factors, each in itself utterly incalcuable, might have altered the whole course of events on that "day of infamy"—if, for example, Admiral Bloch had reported the presence of the Japanese submarine in the harbor, or if an officious young officer had not prevented two enlisted men from reporting to the proper authority that the radar had detected a formation of Japanese planes moving toward Oahu, or if General Marshall had sent his warning message to General Short by telephone or naval or FBI radio, instead of through commercial channels, or if General Marshall had not chosen to go horseback riding on the morning of December 7. The history of the war might have been very different, and the number of American graves in many parts of the world might have been far fewer.

Navy Point System

Reader Opinion

The Navy's point system for discharge is the most amazing piece of regulation in favor of married people that has come out of our experiences during this war. Under that system no single enlisted man under 30 years of age who has joined the Navy since the Selective Service Act went into effect can get released unless he is married or has a dependent. No officer with the same length of service who is under 40 is eligible unless he is married or has a dependent. In short, the 10 points given for marriage or dependency are the deciding factor in 99.44 per cent of the cases.

The Army and the Marines give no points for a wife unless there are children because they saw that so many servicemen are married and that this would operate to keep single men in the service.

A married man, moreover, has a consolation in having someone back home particularly interested in him. That is why many men who have been to sea were going back immediately to get married during shore leave.

Why did the Navy make marriage the deciding factor? No one could answer that one, but it is not too late to do something about it. The present plan applies only to those eligible as of August 15, 1945. For the next eligibility date I strongly recommend that points for age and service be doubled (increased from one half to one full point for each year of age and each month of service), leave the credit for "dependents" at 10 points and add 10 points for parenthood. Then double the required number of points for discharge. The effect of this revision would be to cut the credit for merely being married in half, give full credit to families with children, give the single man a ghost of a chance to get out get a job and get married himself. Our Navy is not made up of married men and confirmed bachelors but of married men and men who want to get married.

NAVAL OFFICER.
Washington, Aug. 16.

Our Navy has just announced its new 44-point discharge program for demobilizing the Navy men. To us older men who have no dependents, its just another punch below the belt. The Army is letting out men 40 years old or over, without any exemptions or exceptions. Since we older men were taken into the Navy in the same age brackets as the Army, it's only fair we be demobilized under the same age condition as the Army is.

WORLD WAR II VET.
USS Wyffels (DE-6), Aug. 20.

By the present Navy point system, if a man is old enough he can get out regardless of his war record and number of dependents. Combat stars, decorations, length of service overseas, all mean nothing apparently. The Navy is going to reward all the young naval reserve personnel who have been overseas fighting by letting them stay in the Navy until they have grown older!

Why should a man's birth date be more important than his naval record? Why should men who have spent the last four years fighting overseas away from their wife and babies be penalized because some comfortably shore based man happens to be older. It just doesn't make sense. If this is the Navy—give me the Army.

NAVAL RESERVE WIFE.
Fairlington, Va., Aug. 20.

The qualifications in the Navy point system concerning age were only to be expected and there are few "gripes" on that score. However, the question of length of service which puts State-side duty on a par with sea and combat duty is a rather bitter pill to swallow. In our book, the Battles of Iwo Jima, Okinawa and all the others were a great deal more strenuous than the Battles of the Potomac and San Francisco, to say nothing of the fact that we couldn't go home each evening when they were in progress. State-side duty includes even the months of education and training received by personnel under the naval ROTC and V-12 programs in the best colleges of the Nation.

Lastly, is the old controversial subject of dependency. Hardship cases are not an issue at all, since the Navy Department has anticipated these in allowing dependency discharges in such instances. What we do object to is the fact that a man who has been married within the last few months (his wife is probably earning more than most of us) acquires the same number of points for his "dependent" as a man who had one, two or three children prior to enlistment or being drafted. As a matter of fact, a "dependent" is defined as anyone for whom a regular allotment has been made. In a great many cases, however, allotments have been made solely for the purpose of providing an efficient method of saving money. It just doesn't make sense, and we feel that the Army has scored again by allowing discharge points for the real dependents—the children. How about giving these war mothers a break? They have held things together for us in spite of inflation, war and heartaches. And these kids of ours—don't they deserve to know that their daddies are people they can talk to as well as of?

FLAT-TOP SAILORS.
At Sea, Aug. 21.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Porkbarrel Politics

IF ANY SIGN were needed that normalcy is on the way, it was supplied by the visit a Congressman made the other day to the Pentagon Building. It was like the first robin in early spring or the first frost in the fall—a harbinger of change.

The Congressman wanted to talk to the military about the three big cantonments in his district in the South. They had made bustling business for the merchants in the towns of X and Y, and the Congressman certainly hoped the War Department intended to leave those camps there, now that peace had come.

In this country today are 3000 military installations. They are distributed across the face of the land from Maine to California. If they were divided evenly, there would be one for each of America's 3000 counties.

Camps, training schools, indoctrination centers, military bases—they add up to tremendous military power. But if they are to be closed down or kept going, contracted or expanded, in response to local pressure, then that power can be largely frittered away.

THAT HAS happened before. In our tiny prewar military establishment, the barracks and cantonments were not located according to any strategic plan, either of national defense or logistics.

Like Topsy, they just growed. Many of them were located where they were because it was the logical place to have a base or a camp during the Indian Wars in the West. And because of local pressure, they stayed right there.

If we rely on the hit-or-miss of local pressures again, we cannot possibly have an adequate system of defense. Too much has happened since the days of the Indian Wars. A single development—the atomic bomb—has altered not merely military science but the entire world.

That is why our top military men hope that President Truman will name a civilian military commission, with a civilian as chairman, to review the whole military picture from top to bottom. Only in that way, they believe, will we get an orderly and reasonable adjustment in the years to come.

The alternative is disorder and waste. If you multiply 3000 military establishments by 96 Senators and 435 Congressmen, the answer is a conflict of pressures that completely obscure the National interest.

THE ONLY ANSWER is an impartial commission with such a weight of authority that its recommendations will be carried out. The authority would have to come, it is probable, from Congress.

Once before, in our history, such a commission broke a deadening tradition and shattered an outworn system that had blocked all hope of change. That was in 1903, when Elihu Root was Secretary of War.

Up to that time, the commanding general of the armies had authorities in theory—over our military operations. In actual practice, the heads of the bureaus in the War Department in Washington were supreme. They ruled like little despots from their swivel chairs, dictating as they pleased to officers in the field.

Under Root's expert direction the folly of this system was made clear. He was no expert on military affairs. But he had a clear and objective intelligence, buttressed with good common sense. The Root Commission recommended the law under which the General Staff was created. In both World War I and World War II the General Staff has been supreme.

THERE ARE NOT many Elihu Roots in any time, it is true. But there must today be a level-headed American who could do a similar job in a situation far more critical and complicated than that of 40 years ago.

Only through some such objective survey will we be able to scale down the wartime growth of our military establishment and yet leave a sensible, functioning system which can be supported in peace without ruinous taxation. Only in that way will we make a start toward proper international control of atomic power.

Congress, wielding a meat axe, cannot do the job. This is a task for an impartial surgeon who can save the patient and yet cut away the superfluities of the past and the excesses of the war.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

'Taft's Reminder'

Your editorial, "Taft's Reminder," published on August 25 contained a very constructive idea. In it you say, "We heartily agree with Senator Taft's suggestion that the time has come to assess the amount of postwar financial aid we are prepared to give other countries," and indicate that this aid should be based on a "comprehensive survey of the future financial needs of countries looking to us for aid."

While attending the Bretton Woods conference, Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel actually made such a survey. He published the results in the February, 1945, issue of Free World. On page 73 of that issue you will find the following table. I think your readers will find these data, as well as the entire article, of great interest.

Estimated investment need, first postwar decade
billions of United States dollars

Region	Total Investment	From Domestic Sources	Foreign Investment Required
Eastern Europe	18	6	12
China	10	4½	5½
So. and Cen. Amer.	12	6	6
India	10	5½	4½
Total	50	22	28

These estimates do not include the money needed by countries relatively well advanced industrially — Soviet Union, England, France, Germany, and the smaller Eastern European countries. Neither do they include estimates for the Iberian Peninsula and the Near East.

Those countries included will require investments of at least 28 billion dollars from sources outside their own borders. They could supply almost half of their investment needs from domestic sources. As you indicate, it would be quite reasonable for the United States to contribute at least 17-18 billion dollars of these needs.

Hidden behind those billions of dollars is the future well-being of millions of children. The benefits of whatever investments that we now may make will accrue largely to them. The Chinese say—"If you are planning for a year, sow grain; if you are planning for 10 years, plant trees; if you are planning for 100 years, grow men." I hope the Congress will provide these children with the tools for peaceful living, for now and for all time. It is the opportunity of a century. In truth, this generation has a "rendezvous with destiny," We must be there—on time.

AARON J. BLUMBERG.
College Park, Md., Aug. 27.

Tax On Pensions

Months ago Chairman Ramspeck was to call his House Civil Service Committee together to consider the Rees Bill, which would exempt retirement annuities from Federal income taxes.

Congress has voted itself a raise and also gave one to Federal clerks. In the name of justice, why not do something for the poor pensioner, some of us getting $1000 a year or less. We worked during the last war just as hard as the people did in this war, at a very small salary, yet we have to pay just as much to live as everyone else! It is time to look over the people who get these small pensions and do something about it. For some of us are getting into debt that we will never get out of.

PENSIONER.
Rockville, Md.

Social Science Research

The atomic bomb sharply dramatizes the lag between technological development and changes in social institutions, also strikingly demonstrates the acceleration in the rate of scientific discovery which comes from a coordinated adequately financed investigation centering around a clearly defined goal. The explanation of this lag is complex because of the difference between the materials with which the two sciences deal. But it seems clear that more rapid progress could be made if adequate finances were available and there were a coordinated effort centering around a specific problem.

It is suggested that high level employment as a national objective is a problem of sufficient importance and difficulty to justify mass scientific collaboration. Social scientists would agree, it seems to me, on the desirability of full employment as an objective. There is, apparently, little difference between them on the size of available labor force and differences of opinion as to the proper amount of frictional unemployment or labor float do not constitute insuperable barriers to collaboration.

Statements of the President on the full employment bill suggest that there is going to be significant concentration of Federal Government social scientists on questions relating to high level employment. It is believed that all the social science organizations which are affiliated with the Social Science Research Council might assume responsibilities similiar to those carried by the physicial scientists on the atomic bomb. I am thinking particularly of scientific workers employed by universities and private organizations. There would be a need for a coordinating agency to correlate the work of Government and private agencies. Its general form might be similar to that of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Such a committee might be set up under the pending full employment bill and could be called National Research Committee on Full Employment. Its functions would be to work with the President and the Congress on problems in the field of the social sciences raised by the national objective of high level employment.

It might prepare, as a bi-product of its work, a report on the present state of the social sciences; but, it seems to me, that the first approach would be to offer to start analyzing a problem the importance of which is universally conceded. The Office of Scientific Research and Development, it should be recalled, was not asked to plan for peacetime research in the physical sciences until it had produced tangible results on the special problems to which it had been assigned.

JULIAN S. DUNCAN.
Bethesda, Md., Aug. 22.

Barnet Nover will be on vacation for three weeks. His column will be resumed on his return.

America Reconverts

By W. S. Woytinsky

Depression Danger

IT SHOULD be recognized that the sudden termination of war contracts threatens to set in movement a deflationary spiral. The danger is greater now that the surrender of Japan has come so much sooner than military experts dared to hope.

However, when we plan anti-deflationary measures to absorb the shock of the sudden end of the war economy, we should remember that reconversion itself is necessarily a deflationary process. Cuts and contractions are necessary to its success, and it should be futile for example, to try to delay cancellation of war contracts, to pile up stocks of useless war materials, or to launch public works in communities that have been over-expanded during the war.

On the other hand, most economists, whatever their divergent political views, agree that the following measures would cushion the deflationary shock of reconversion.

Speeding up reconversion of industrial establishments;

Expanding and improving unemployment insurance and interpreting present provisions liberally;

Widening the responsibilities of employment offices, and providing travel money for workers who are referred to jobs in places far from those where they have been working;

Adjusting hourly wage rates, raising minimum wages, continuing rent controls, and gradually repealing other price controls;

Reducing business and income taxes, beginning with 1946;

Setting a comprehensive housing program into operation not later than next spring.

In different combinations, these proposals appear in every one of the "5-point," "6-point," "10-point" and "20-point" programs released in recent weeks. I would add only one point which I consider essential: a wide educational campaign against panic and defeatism, inspired by the unforgettable words of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

". . . The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."

THE PANGS of fear return, however, when one recalls our experience after the World War I—the twenty years of violent economic dislocations.

The first setback occurred immediately after demobilization, in the winter 1918-19. It was followed by a short inflationary boom which ended in a collapse in 1921. Unemployment of unprecedented severity lasted about a year. The revival which started in 1922 degenerated into a new boom and ended almost at once with a new sharp setback in 1924. Then followed a period which was first glorified as the "era of prosperity" and later branded as a "fools' paradise." It started as a postwar expansion, developed into the gargantuan orgy of stock exchange speculation which collapsed in 1929, and left the entire economic system so disorganized that it took 7 years to restore an economic equilibrium.

We face the danger of similar dislocations on a much larger scale after this war. If the postwar prosperity, which many people expect, does degenerate into a boom, as in the 1920's, it is bound to end in a depression, as in the 1930's. Pent-up demand and war savings make the danger of such a pattern of economic development particularly acute.

A characteristic of the 1920's was that the economic system was flooded with billions of dollars which had not come from production of goods and services but had been pumped into circulation from outside. They happened to come from stock gambling, which was the most lucrative industry at that time: in the last 12 months of "prosperity," 32 billion dollars was made on the stock market as compared with total profits of 5 billion dollars from manufactures, mining, trade, railroads, utilities, banking, and all other business. After all the privations of the 1930's, the United States will not retrace the road of the 1920's. There will be no stock boom after this war. But a similar danger may come from another quarter. It will make little difference if the country is flooded, this time, with easy money from some other source—a precipitous liquidation of war savings, for example, over-expansion of bank credits, public spending, and the like.

What is reassuring in our experience after the first World War is that its lessons are perfectly clear to everybody who is able to learn from the past. Not only does it reveal the origin of both depressions—in 1921 and in the 1930's—but it shows that they could have been prevented.

With all the technical and financial resources now at our disposal, we can readily expand our production and employment to almost any extent. But with a little forethought and courage, we can keep the speed of expansion within limits that will preserve our capacity for further economic growth, at a more or less steady rate, through years and decades.

IN THE RELATIVELY brief period of reconversion, deflation is our No. 1 enemy. Inflation will become the No. 1 enemy after reconversion is completed.

Let us watch this enemy, even when it appears in a highly respectable disguise and in respectable company. Economic theory and experience converge in one: Entrance to fools' paradise is free, but you pay the charge when you leave.

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'Pride of the Marines' Is a Film Biography Of Substance at Earle

A ROUGH-AND-READY, youthful romance, in its early sequences; a spectacle of valor and heroism in the battlefront periods of its action, and a moving study of broken spirit and shattered courage in its climactic, closing episodes, "Pride of the Marines," opening this morning on the screen at the Earle Theater, embodies a wide range of thoughtful subject matter and a wealth of sharp character contrasts in its two hours of running time.

John Garfield

In picturizing the authentic life of Pvt. Al Schmid, USMC, as recorded in a book by Roger Butterfield and adapted to the screen by Marvin Borowsky, the Warner Brothers have found time to explore many of the questions uppermost in the minds of the boys returning from the war fronts of the world to civilian life.

They are centered, of course, in the individual experiences of Private Schmid, hero of Guadalcanal, blinded by a Japanese grenade after having broken the attack of a superior force of the enemy almost single-handed.

In the discussions of the hospitalized veterans, however, are found the occasions for frequent digressions from the main business of the narrative—or perhaps it is the main business—to express the enlisted man's view of future employment, or unemployment; the likelihood of world peace and what it must be like to fulfill the fixed notion of what he has been fighting for, and the intolerant injustice of racial discrimination.

The arguments, it may be said, are sound and worth listening to with an attentive ear.

Dramatic contrast could hardly be more sharply drawn than between the picture's early developments and the deeply emotional quality of its closing scenes. Al Schmid is discovered in his native Philadelphia as a carefree and self-assured young factory worker, principally intent upon having a rollicking time and remaining a bachelor.

Hoist by Own Retard

By shrewd employment of his own hard-boiled and ungentle technique, a dinner guest at the home of the friends with whom he boards, invited in as a blind date for Al, effectively breaks down his resistance and there sprouts a love between the two that is pretty well matured by the time the radio announces the disaster that has overtaken Pearl Harbor.

With the news of that catastrophe, Al enlists and the ensuing middle sequences of the film are devoted to the bitter campaign on Guadalcanal and the heroic action that won Schmid the Navy Cross and national renown at the cost of his sight.

Unwilling to accept the fact of his blindness, Al displays an amazing character reversal that prevails through the remainder of the picture almost to its very end, when, by a ruse, Ruth Hartley succeeds in convincing him that he is as vital to her future happiness as she is to his.

This primary theme of the partial biography is attended by a wealth of illuminating embellishment in its every facet. While most of the gayety is concentrated in the story's opening, its more grim and melodramatic scenes on the beaches and in the fox-holes, as well as the drab and disturbing interludes in the hospitals and convalescent wards, also are marked by relieving touches of humor and the high spirits of those who have survived their trial by fire.

Only Schmid is made the symbol of broken confidence, fear of public pity and a craven determination to isolate himself from those he has known and loved.

Deft Stellar Performance

The understandable, but not always pleasant, complexities of this pivotal character are interpreted with a fine skill by John Garfield in the title role. The introductory sequences seem to me the weakest in the picture, but even here Garfield limns a clearly drawn, if occasionally obnoxious, personality, sufficient unto itself, but still not impregnable against adroit attack. The battle scenes, needless to say, are completely in the groove of robust portrayals as have brought him his great note.

It is in the later periods of his surliness, bitter defiance of orders, bewildered mental turmoil and rebellion that his performance takes on its greatest luster. It elicits a vast pity, along with the annoyance it occasions. The final restoration of his faith may seem to some a abrupt, but surely neither unbelievable nor unconvincing.

In the opposite role of Ruth Hartley, Eleanor Parker contributes a study in stanchness and Spartan spirit that grows in emotional warmth, intensity and authority as the problems with which it has to cope become of constantly greater magnitude.

Many of the supporting performances are of superior merit, particularly that of Dane Clark, as Lee Diamond, Al's pal on the firing line and a steadying influence in the trying days that followed. Another of superior worth is turned in by Rosemary de Camp, as the Navy nurse, who, unknown to him, serves as liaison between Al and Ruth, on opposite sides of the continent, and propounds much sound counsel that might well be heeded by anyone having a wounded veteran returning home.

Auxiliaries Abridged

John Ridgely, Ann Doran and Ann Todd, making up the household to which Al eventually returns, offer a nice antidote for the story's sterner and more lachrymose moments.

Director Delmer Daves has succeeded in keeping the picture moving with few dull moments, despite the fact that its many ramifications stretch it out considerably beyond normal, average length.

It is this circumstance, by the way, that has reduced to two the number of supplementary screen features that will augment a feature that could do well enough without any—a cartoon comedy, "Hair Condition," and a new issue of the picturized news events.

"Pride of the Marines" deserves to be seen.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"Naw, nobody will kill him for food—he brings folks new ration books!"

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Secretary of the Interior Ickes contributes a guest column to Drew Pearson.

By Harold L. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior

When I was asked to contribute a column in order that Drew Pearson might have a vacation, I accepted in my most obliging manner. It was one of those invitations that either ought to be declined vigorously or accepted with ostensible good grace. I did not want to find myself in the situation of the man who was invited by an eager hostess to come to dinner on a Monday.

"No," was the reply, "I have an engagement for Monday evening."

"Let's make it Tuesday."

"I am sorry, but I must be out of town on Tuesday."

"How about Wednesday?"

"Wednesday is out, too. I have to attend a meeting of a Board of Directors."

"That is too bad; can you come Thursday?"

The answer was (with apologies to Will Hays, Presbyterian elder of Sullivan, Ind., and movie czar). "Oh, hell, I'll come on Monday."

I thought that I could run off a column for Drew Pearson with both hands tied behind my back. I did not flatter myself that I could improve upon Pearson but, after all, since it is no trouble to read him, it was fair to conclude that it would be no effort to reproduce him. It might have been different with certain other columnists whose names are distasteful to me. I am not often wrong—or at least I won't admit it—but I was this time.

Cabinet Muzzled

There are some subjects upon which I could be spontaneously fluent but which would require asbestos paper for their safe rendering. I simply forgot once again that to a member of the Cabinet, a discussion of almost any current topic is "verboten."

I am supposed to live in an intellectual vacuum. And so the thrusting facts and opinions that teem within my mind on such subjects as Hirohito, Franco and certain members of Congress and colleagues of mine in the Government must be kept in their place without benefit of midwife.

For years I have wanted to have my say about Generalissimo Franco of Spain. But it wasn't until my surprised eyes ranged the columns of the Portland (Me.) Sunday Telegram of August 5, that at last I became aware that I could speak a piece about Franco. The day before, according to the Associated Press, "the State Department . . . took another crack at Spain's Generalissimo Franco . . ." Assistant Secretaries Dean Acheson and Archibald MacLeish said that the Neutrality Act of 1936 "was never popular" in America. The general conclusion of these outstanding spokesmen was that it had not been realized "until recently how strongly American opinion is and was opposed to Franco and to the role played in Spain by Hitler and Mussolini."

I had been wanting to say this sort of thing for a good many years.

If I were really Drew Pearson instead of a poor imitation, I would give at least half a brass ring to Acheson and MacLeish. It would have been a good thing for the State Department and for the country if these two straight-thinking young gentlemen had been responsible officers of the Department long before they became such. Then what they said about Franco would not have been so tardy.

Ickes' Coal "Controversy"

PEOPLE in the Federal Service are prohibited from engaging in "controversies." But what is a "controversy?" I should say that more oranges are produced in Maine than in any State in the Union, as I understand the rules and regulations under which we operate, not even the Secretary of Agriculture could tell the world that I had a nutty flavor. A denial or even an obvious misstatement becomes a "controversy" and therefore is forbidden. Smart is the man who, anticipating an issue, takes a public position with respect to it, thus putting a chip on his shoulder that no one else may knock off.

For instance, take the subject of coal. I have said, and it has not been denied, that many people, not only in Europe but here, will be chilly, if not cold, next winter. It is not that there is not enough coal in the world. The trouble is that it is not being produced in large enough quantities. This much I can say without getting into trouble. But when I go further and declare that there are enough coal miners to produce the required amount of coal, I am stepping on thin ice. If I tell where those men are and demand that they be put to the digging of coal, then I am accused of engaging in public "controversy."

Ben Franklin

Therefore, in order to write something that even the most sensitive contemporary cannot even imagine to be "controversial," I will thumb back through the pages of American history until I come to the engaging subject of Benjamin Franklin. He ought to be safe enough and, so far as I know, he has no direct descendants. Or has he?

B. FRANKLIN of Pennsylvania was at least a three-dimensional man—or even four could be claimed for him if one cares to give any credit to his alleged amorous accomplishments. Here was a man who was a living refutation of the bright aphorism, which had not even been coined in his day, that "the female of the species is more deadly than the male."

Franklin, as a statesman, has stood head and shoulders above most Americans in that category. I am confident that, as such, he will continue down the long long stretch of time to be a colossus among colossi. In addition, he was a scientist of originality and power who still ranks not far from the top. He was a writer of parts and, as a publisher and editor, I venture to say that if he were a contemporary instead of an ancient he would be able to hold his own today with the best of them all.

I will not be regarded as indulging in what anyone might properly regard as a "controversy" in dipping briefly into the life of a man who was a great American during his lifetime and an increasingly great American since his death. According to James Parton, one of Franklin's biographers, "it was his boast that his own newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, during an existence of nearly 60 years under his own management and that of his successors, had never assailed the character of a private individual, nor indecently criticized the conduct of a public man."

Liberty of Press

HOW FRANKLIN would scream, as with ants in his pants, if he were living today and occupying an editorial sanctum in any one of certain newspapers that do not even need to be called by name!

On one occasion, Franklin wrote and published "An Account of the Supremest Court of Judicature in Pennsylvania, viz: The Court of the Press." The date was September 12, 1789. Franklin's approach to his subject savored of sardonic humor. After remarking that "Liberty of the Press, a liberty which every Pennsylvanian would fight and die for," is founded on an article of the Constitution of the State, he wrote:

"It seems, indeed, somewhat like the Liberty of the Press that felons have, by the common law of England, before the conviction, that is, to be pressed to death or hanged. If by the Liberty of the Press were understood merely the liberty of discussing the propriety of public measures and political opinions, let us have as much of it as you please; but if it means the liberty of affronting, caluminating, and defaming one another, I, for my part, own myself willing to part with my share of it when our legislators shall please so to alter the law, and shall cheerfully consent to exchange my Liberty of abusing others for the privilege of not being abused myself."

It would take less than ten minutes to read this gem of Franklin's. It is worth it.

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—LEONARD LYONS—

Broadway Potpourri

New York, Aug. 29.—Just before Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen retired from the Army and Washington, the industrialist who was the first head of our war production program visited Cap Krug, chairman of the War Production Board. "I'm going home, Cap," said Knudsen. "I'm going home to take off my shoes and socks, put my feet in the creek and wash off four years of walking on concrete."

William S. Knudsen

The Navy soon will announce a change in its discharge-points system, allowing extra credit for combat service . . . Archibald MacLeish, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of State last week, probably will go to London soon as head of the Educational and Cultural Mission. He may head that branch in the world organization to be set up under the United Nations Charter . . . Sister Kenny will return to this country September 7 . . . When Arturo Toscanini goes to Italy to conduct at La Scala he will be persuaded to make a guest appearance with the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, which he helped found . . . The easing of wartime controls has been so expedited that one-third of the War Production Board will have been liquidated by September 30.

The first American officers permitted by the Russians to enter Berlin were Brigadier General Hovey of the Ninth Air Force and Maj. Fred Brisson, husband of Rosalind Russell. The first place they went to, with their interpreter, was Hitler's Chancellery, which was being guarded by the Russians. They saw Nazi decorations lying on the floor of the destroyed building. They waited until the guards' backs were turned, then cautiously picked up some decorations as souvenirs. Then they heard a guard laughing. Their translator explained: "He says it's okay to take souvenirs. In fact, he says, he placed the medals there for that purpose. He got them from the Medal Room. Marshal Zhukov ordered him to do that for the souvenir-loving Americans."

The Department of Commerce soon will be relieved of its Surplus Property division, which then will be supervised by a one-man board . . . Jan Peerce, the Metropolitan Opera Star, will sing Beethoven's Ninth for the third time with Toscanini, when the Maestro conducts at Carnegie Hall September 25 . . . Leo Crowley's resignation will be announced September 15 . . . Paris political leaders, who have been searching for Rene de Chambrun—son-in-law of Pierre Laval—suspect that he may have entered the United States, abetted by pro-Vichy sympathizers here. Chambrun can claim American citizenship by virtue of his being a Lafayette descendant.

Just before Brendan Bracken, First Lord of the Admiralty in Churchill's Cabinet, was defeated, he lunched with a British newspaperman. Bracken, who is recognizable in any crowd because his pink, wavy hair looks like a wig, listened to the newspaperman berate him: "Brendan, I think you're a phony. Everything about you is phony. Everybody thinks you lead a simple life — that's phony. Everybody thinks you're a die-hard Tory—that's phony, too. You want everybody to think you're alert and aggressive—that's phony. And even your hair, which everybody thinks is phony—that's real.'

Former Senator Sherman Minton is at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, for a check-up, probably preparatory to his becoming a member of the Cabinet . . . Arthur Koestler's new novel about Palestine will concern the recent assassinations there . . . Former Attorney General Francis Biddle is being mentioned for the Ambassadorship to Rome—one of the dozen Ambassadorships which soon will require replacements . . . Constance Cummings, whose playwright-husband, Benn Levy, has been elected to Parliament, wants to appear in Martha Gellhorn Hemingway's new play, in London . . . Although John Steinbeck's royalties in European countries were frozen by currency-blocking regulations during the war, Norway managed to send royalties to him, even during the occupation.

Martin Munkacsi, the photographer and author of the forthcoming book, "Fool's Apprentice," took a picture of Loretta Young for Harper's Bazaar. He complimented her for her patience and said that if she wished to model for him, he'd be glad to pay her $20 for a sitting. But the Hungarian Munkacsi's English was not clear enough, and Miss Young replied: "You mean you're going to pay me $20 for this? It will be the first time such a thing has happened to me. I'll frame the check" . . . Munkacsi gave her a $20 check. "I'll frame it," Miss Young repeated. Six months later Munkacsi's bankstatement included the canceled check which the screen star finally had cashed. . . . Later, when she posed again for Munkacsi, he said: "Come into my library. I have something to show you." He had framed the canceled check.

The Big Three's decision that Franco is no friend of democracy was arrived at in Potsdam after Clement Attlee took Churchill's place. So was the decision concerning Poland's boundaries . . . An indication of how surprising to Churchill was the outcome of the British elections is the fact that before he left Potsdam he said: "Regardless of the outcome, I'm coming back here" . . . Col. Bill Paley, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will return from Europe September 1. Paley's libel suit against a London newspaper—arising from its erroneous account of the future of Radio Lux—will be settled to his satisfaction.

When the Reparations Commission met in Moscow, one of the American delegates—who had not read the Yalta agreement—made a suggestion which would have meant, if adopted, a change in the decisions arrived at in Yalta. Ivan Maisky, the ex-Soviet Ambassador to London and now a delegate to the Reparations Commission, immediately retired. One of his aides stated that Mr. Maisky had to go home because he suddenly had become ill. Maisky didn't appear at the next session, nor at the third one. The American immediately sent a messenger to Maisky's home with flowers and a message of hope for a speedy recovery. The messenger returned with the report that the "sick man" couldn't be found at home.

Walter Lippmann is on vacation. His column will be resumed on Tuesday, September 11.

The Unseen Audience

HEDDA HOPPER

Woman's Prerogative!

Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 29.—Margaret Sullavan, who was practically set to do a Broadway show, has changed her mind again. She's crossing the big pond to England instead to do "Voice of the Turtle," and Leland Hayward's going along . . . Jeannette MacDonald has been spending her time at Metro looking at "Reunion in Vienna," filmed years ago with John Barrymore and Diana Wynyard, after the Lunts made it a Broadway hit. Arthur Freed will make a musical of it and wants Jeanette for the part Lynn Fontanne created. I hear Sigmund Romberg may do the score. This will be Jeanette's first since "Cairo."

Margaret Sullavan

O, to Be in England!

Arthur Lyon's top assistant, Noll Gurney, will fly to England this month to open an office. I bet Noll will be making deals for Casey Robinson and many of Arthur's top writers, directors and stars. But before we go too far with our hands across the seas cooperation, how about Britain's doing something about their law which prohibits Americans from working over there if they can find a Britisher to do the jobs just as well? . . . Frank McCarthy, who's 34 and new Assistant Secretary of State replacing Archibald MacLeish, got some of his training right here in Hollywood. Frank was graduated from Virginia Military Institute, became George Abbott's press relations man for Broadway, came to Hollywood as technical adviser on "Brother Rat" at Warner Brothers, and stayed on to learn more about our movies. Since the war, Frank has been on General Marshall's staff. He got to three major conferences—Tehrah, Yalta and Potsdam. As my mother used to say, "He knows the ropes and it's fitten" he should have the job."

Charm That Is Charm

All the "Strange Adventure" company—cast, crew, props and electricians—gave Joan Blondell a whopping big surprise birthday party on the set last Saturday. They all pitched in to buy her a gift—the biggest gold ball for her charm bracelet you ever laid eyes on. Clark Gable said, "You'll have to wear your arm in a sling, honey, if you clip that on your bracelet." . . . What recent bride had a hard time finding her bridegroom so the wedding could progress as scheduled? . . . Robert Walker promises that when he disappears again he'll vanish into my house. Then nobody'll be able to make cracks, as they all know I'm old enough to be his mother and then some . . . Ann Warner won't be home from Saratoga for another two weeks. Gee whiz, we sure miss her! . . . Jean Renoir says he won't direct pictures for another year. He's starting on an autobiography that'll tell all about his famous father, and about his own experiences in Hollywood. It should make top reading.

Double Trouble

When fans mistook a studio publicity man for Crooner Andy Russell at the out-of-town preview of "Stork Club," the guy tried to explain that it was a case of mistaken identity. He got loud boos. Finally a voice from the crowd shouted, "Okay, Russell, I've always been a fan of yours, but if you're going to act this way, I'm not any longer" . . . Bing Crosby and Carmen Cavallaro will make another series of records—that idea's here to stay . . . Byron Barr will play the American prisoner of war who tracks down Tokyo Rose in the Pine-Thomas production of the same name . . . Ann Corio was hostess at a birthday and going away party for Martha Raye Sunday. Martha's off to Broadway.

Greenbelt's 'Town Fair' To Be Revived Tonight

Greenbelt will revive its Annual Town Fair tonight after a 3-year lapse owing to war conditions. The Fair, fourth one for the town, will open formally at 8 p. m. when Town Manager James T. Gobbel, NPHA Commissioner Philip Klutznick, and John S. White, speaker of Maryland's House of Delegates, address a radio audience.

The Fair, which will last three days, includes on its program special entertainment features for each of the days and evenings, and is dominated by the theme of "Our Town In A War Year." Thirty-six exhibits will review the activities of the town's people and organizations during the past year.

Tomorrow's main features will be a band concert and water pageant at the town swimming pool, 6:45 to 9:00 p. m., boxing exhibitions under the direction of the Prince Georges County Police Boys Club, 9:00 p. m. on the handball court, and a stage show in the auditorium, also at 9:00 p. m.

Saturday opens with a model plane flying contest on Braden Field at 3 p. m., with the star attraction of the day that of a United States Coast Guard attack dog show, brought from the Patuxent River base for a demonstration on Braden Field at 7 p. m. At 9:30 p. m. Greenbelt's first professional wrestling matches will be held on the handball court.

Scattered throughout the three days of festivity will be free movies for children, a special "children's circus" provided to care for children while mothers tour the exhibitions and events.

Work on the program was started this past spring, in anticipation of the time when war conditions would permit it to be held, and plans were completed under a committee staffed by Donald H. Cooper, Fred DaJager, Paul Dunbar, Lester Sanders, and C. J. Van Camp.

In announcing the Fair's opening the program committee especially asked to be quoted as saying that "all events, exhibitions and entertainments have been prepared by residents of Greenbelt and all are free to whomever wants to attend."

Pay Too Low, Hoeft Rejects Veteran Post

John F. Hoeft, 28, of 14 Vernon tr., Belle Haven, former captain in the Army Air Forces, appointed director of the Alexandria Municipal Service and Information Center for Veterans Friday, yesterday said he is withdrawing from the position due to a misunderstanding as to his salary.

Hoeft declared he was led to believe that the $5000 appropriated by the city to cover operation of the center for one year was for his salary alone, and that since City Manager Carl Budweksy announced his appointment, he has learned that all secretarial and office operational costs are to be defrayed from the appropriation.

He informed the city manager that he could not accept $250 a month for a $3000 a year salary as is now planned under the budget for the center, and in applying for the position as director, he stated that he had received a salary of $100 a week from the Star before going into the Army.

Stock Boost Voted By Pittsburgh Glass

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. announced today stockholders at a special meeting authorized an increase in the commo nstock from 2,600,000 shares of $25 par value to 12,500,000 shares of $10 par value.

President Harry B. Higgins said the action was a step in carrying out a proposal made by directors last June. The common stock is the only class of stock authorized or outstanding.

The directors, in connection with issuance of the common in the ratio of four to one, will cause to be transferred from earned surplus to stated capital an aggregate amount equal to $15 for each presently outstanding share of the par value of $25.

8 Cities Used In Arlington Charter Study

The Arlington Charter Commission has studied municipal government forms now in use in eight United States cities in its efforts to formulate a progressive plan for Arlington's incorporation into a city, Lawrence W. Douglas, Commonwealth's Attorney and Commission chairman, said yesterday.

Cities included in the study are Norfolk, Lynchburg, Roanoke and Staunton, in Virginia; Milwaukee, Wis., Cincinnati, O., Houston, Tex., and Oakland, Calif., Douglas said.

The five-man commission, appointed by Circuit Court Judge Walter T. MacCarthy last month, includes Douglas, James H. Simmonds, W. Morell Stone, Colin C. MacPherson and Dr. John A. Tillema.

Douglas said yesterday the Commission has written the League of Virginia Municipalities and the National Municipal League to gather for public consideration the most modern and progressive plans and procedures now is use. When the study has been completed, the Commission will announce public hearings at which Arlingtonians will be urged to assist in charter formulation.

"It is generally thought," Douglas continued, "that when the Commission has made its report, our representatives will be asked to introduce a bill at the next session of the Virginia Legislature which will enable the people of Arlington County to vote on the question of incorporation, and which will afford a charter in the event that Arlington should determine to become a city."

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Bosox Beat Yanks, 1-0, on Johnson's 4-Hitter

On the Line
With CONSIDINE

(Shirley Povich is on a brief vacation. His column, "This Morning," will be resumed in this space next week.)

Cleveland, Aug. 29.—Alva Bradley, industrialist president of the Cleveland ball club, today outlined the plan behind baseball's decision to spend $50,000 next season on kids.

"We aren't interested in weaning youngsters away from golf, tennis, softball and other games you always hear mentioned as luring their interest," Bradley said. "We're just concerned with keeping or reviving that American instinct which makes millions of people participate in baseball mentally as well as physically."

CONSIDINE

We asked him to explain that one.

"That's easy," he said. "Twenty or thirty years ago nearly every kid played baseball. We all grew up with a knowledge of the game and a curious pride in our ability to play.

"When we got to be fans we pictured ourselves in every players's shoes; we saw ourselves stepping up to the plate with the bases loaded—instead of the player who was actually stepping up there—and we knew we'd be able to connect. If we had been pitchers as kids we saw ourselves pitching through the tough spots, instead of the man who actually was doing the pitching.

"Today we know when the manager is wrong, we can call the owner every kind of a cheap son of a buck, and we know when to bunt and when to squeeze. We know every time an umpire muffs one, and we know how to tell him off.

"That know-how is what we must preserve," Bradley stated, intimating that it had been badly neglected of late years.

With the $50,000, organized baseball will sponsor more sandlot baseball in the country, set up school and amateur leagues, help struggling young teams with equipment, arrange for prizes and big league workouts for promising amateurs and semipros, promote the game in general. Bradley hopes to send Bob Feller and Lou Boudreau on tours around school auditoriums in this vicinity during the winter, and hopes other big league teams will do the same with their stars.

The $50,000 plan, which probably will be expanded in time, has a two-fold mission. With it Bradley hopes to stimulate a baseball consciousness in the young which will continue until the young grow up and become cash customers, and to develop ball players. It probably will achieve both ends.

"We've got to come up with better baseball pretty soon or the people will get impatient," Bradley said. "It takes the return of a fellow like Feller—and that great game he pitched against the Tigers in his first start—to show people just how inferior the rest of baseball has been.

"They've been patient, knowing that we've done the best we could under the wartime circumstances. But they'll be demanding the best in the near future and we've got to begin exploring ways and means of producing the kind of players they want to see. That $50,000 is a step in the right direction, but it's only a step."

The writer suggested that Babe Ruth, properly handled, would make an ideal ambassador of baseball. The remark produced an answer which may be an answer to the question asked by millions of fans: "Why isn't Babe Ruth in baseball today?"

"The average big league owner is afraid of Babe," Bradley said. "Babe's conduct is too unpredictable, the owners think. There's no doubt that he remains the biggest name in the game, 10 years after his retirement as a player and about 15 years after his prime.

"He'd no doubt charm a multitude of kids, if we could send him around to, say, the schools of the country. But the owners feel that there would be no assurance that he wouldn't tell off the teachers and elders in general, if the mood struck him. Personally, I don't know.

"I do know, however, that Babe is sometimes hard to follow," Bradley went on. "During one of the periods when I was changing managers Babe called me 5 or 6 times and applied for the job. I had other names on the list of applicants and I promised him I'd give him every consideration.

"In the midst of that consideration I picked up a paper and read an interview with Babe in which he said I had been calling him, begging him to take the job, and that he wouldn't be caught dead in Cleveland."

Mulloy Upset By Guernsey In Nationals

Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP).—The Army just about dominated the second day's play in the sixty-fourth National Tennis championships today as Maj. Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., accomplished the first important upset of the tourney while Sergt. Frankie Parker, Lieut. Seymour Greenberg and Air Cadet Bob Falkenburg led the field into the quarterfinal round.

Guernsey, a 28-year-old, 140-pound Army pilot just returned from active duty in England, ousted Navy Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., the fourth-seeder player, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, in a second round match.

Parker Flies From Guam

Parker, the defending champion from Los Angeles who flew in from Guam for the championships, raced through to a 6-1, 6-0 victory over young Rolor Ray of Sinton, Tex., and Greenberg, whose home is in Chicago and who has been stationed in Geenland, won about as easily from the equally youthful Tom Molloy of Panama City, Fla., 6-1, 6-1. Falkenberg, seeded eighth, whipped one of yesterday's upset winners, James Livingstone of San Francisco, 7-5, 6-4. All were a round ahead of the field, due to Byes.

To cap the day's soldier performances, Lieut. Hal Surface, jr. of Kansas City, a former first-10 player, carried Ecuador's Pancho Segura to three hard sets before the South American won 7—5, 6—8, 6—2.

The men's play completely overshadowed the women's division in which the eight seeded players, led by Pauline Betz and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, advanced through the second round into the quarter finals.

Miss Betz Wins

Miss Betz, seeking her fourth title, whipped Mrs. Marjorie Gladman van Ryn, a former high ranking player, 6—4, 6—4, and 1941 champion, Mrs. Cooke, turned back Jean Eleanor Doyle of La Jolla, Calif., 6—1, 6—3. The other six also won in straight sets.

The Guernsey-Mulloy match was the day's standout, although second-seeded Bill Talbert, fifth-seeded Frank Shields, Sidney Wood, Elwood Cooke and Junior Champion Herbie Flam also won handily.

The two service stars—Guernsey was ranked tenth in 1939—didn't play the day's best tennis. Neither has had much practice and they showed it, but Mulloy was by far the wilder of the two and his 83 errors in three sets were the main factor in deciding the match. Toward the finish, Guernsey mixed up his long and short shots to good advantage and Mulloy wasn't able to cover the court well enough to cope with this style of play.

Surface was close to another upset when his forcing play, scoring 23 points on placements, gave him the second set against Segura, but he couldn't keep up the pace against the steady returns of the South American and lost the final set on his own errors.

Now All He Needs Is First Place to Make It Complete

Post Staff Photo

Frankly, Clark Griffith, Nats' owner, would prefer a gift of a firm lead on first place for his second place ball club. But since one doesn't usually receive gifts of that sort on the West Ellipse, Clark yesterday settled for a distinguished service award and key from Leo C. May, president of the Boys' Club of Washington, Inc., right. Don Brumleve (wearing cap), captain of Eastern Branch, and Mike Maloney, captain of Georgetown Branch, look on. Griff was honored for his many services to boys' sports in the District.

Surosa Takes Diana Purse By 3 Lengths

Belmont Park, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP).—Surosa, flying the Foxcatcher Farms silks of William Du Pont jr., sped to an easy three lengths victory in the seventh Diana Handicap, for fillies and mares, before 29,286 fans here today.

An $18.60 for two shot in the test of a mile and a furlong, the daughter of Rosemont helped Jockey Albert Snider break a losing streak which had extended through 38 mounts, or since his triumph on Roberto August 9.

C. V. Whitney's Legend Bearer was second, one length better than H. P. Headly's Letmenow, favorite in the field of nine. The race grossed $12,800 and netted the winner $9,100. Surosa, third in the recent Alabama Stakes, was teletimed in 1:50 4-5 under 110 pounds, which included one pound of overweight for her rider.

Lt. Vanderbilt Views Races

Among those here today was Navy Lt. Alfred Vanderbilt, on leave a long hitch in the Pacific and hoping to remain long enough to see one of his colorbearers win a race.

After snapping his slump, Jockey Snider felt slightly indisposed and was considering canceling his mount on Cave Man in the last race.

Letmenow, whose previous outing saw her splitting Durazna and Busher in the Beverly Handicap at Washington Park, set the pace to the top of the stretch, making Good Morning and Milos stop badly.

Spurt at End

Surosa, rated fourth, spurted around the bend for home, got to the front and pulled away as the sluggish-starting Legend Bearer also wore down Letmenow.

Conn McCreary, who had won with his three previous mounts on the card, including a $62.20 daily double, had his streak broken in the Diana astride the dull-running Drumuir.

Today's steeplechase saw Johnny Harrison take a bad-looking spill with Grey Hood and being hustled off to a hospital with a possible fractured skull. Harrison, onetime Princeton student and later employed in a Wall Street brokerage office, formerly was an amateur rider and subsequently made good as a professional pilot through the field.

Blue Proof Wins At Garden State

Camden, N. J., Aug. 29 (AP).—Mrs. M. E. Whitney's Blue Proof registered her third straight victory of the Garden State Park meeting when she won the 1 mile and 70 yards Glen Ellen Purse, today's sixth and feature race.

Blue proof was a strong favorite with the estimated crowd of 22,000. Sh edid not win as her $3.80 for $2 stragiht payoff wuold indicate. Apprentice Don Padgett had to ride her out smartly to beat Mae Case one and one-half lengths.

Seven fillies and mares competed for the $4000 purse. Mae Case was six lengths better than Question Miss, which beat Cannikin, coupled in the betting with Mae Case, a nose.

Blue Proof ran the 1 mile and 70 yards over a fast track in 1:43 3/5.

Break for Colleges

Many Service Elevens To Cut Schedules, Shut Down

By Bus Ham

Army and Navy plans for speedy demobilization and redeployment today threatens to knock quite a few service teams out of competition in the 1945 football season.

Those that complete their schedules apparently will be far below wartime strength, due to loss of personnel, including many star players.

Army and Navy teams already are feeling the effects of discharges and transfers.

This condition may give college and professional teams a quicker pick-up in material than previously had been considered likely.

Preflight AAF Hit

Navy's preflight and the Army Air Forces, prominent in the country's gridiron picture during wartime, may be hit hardest of service teams.

The Georgia Pre-Flight School has canceled its game schedule. Comdr. W. M. (Matty) Bell, athletic director, said that an anticipated reduction in the number of trainees would make it "impossible to field a team."

The three other pre-flight schools, Iowa, St. Marys (California) and North Carolina, have made no such announcement, but they presumably will be similarly affected.

A definite decision on football policy will be made by the Navy "within a week or so," after thoroughly investigating the situation, a Navy athletics officer said.

Cancellation of games or weakening of pre-flight teams would be heavily felt in college circles since these Navy schools are scheduled to meet many of the outstanding collegiate elevens.

An Army Air Forces athletic officer said that the commands planning teams have been given up until September 15 to complete a survey which will determine "whether we're going to field teams or not."

Zoomers Won't Play

The Air Forces have shaped up a round-robin championship series exclusively within their commands so cancellation of their schedules would not cut into the college picture.

Among service teams other than Georgia Pre-Flight, which will not play in the approaching season, are the Norman, Okla., Navy Zoomers, undefeated last season, and Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Station, due principally to inability to schedule games.

The Navy said that such air stations as Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Tex., hope to "go right ahead" with their games despite rapidly changing conditions.

This also is true of some other Army and Navy stations, and the Marine Corps, including such teams as Great Lakes, Quantico, Va.; Le Jeune, N. C.; Cherry Point, N. C.; Paris Island, S. C., and El Toro and Pendleton, in California.

Nelson's 295 TakesOakmont Golf Crown

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29 (AP).—Byron Nelson of Toledo, polished off a four-round total of 295, seven over par, to win the big four war bond golf match at Oakmont Country Club today.

Nelson's final 35, 39—74 overcame a two-stroke margin held by Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., at the en dof 54 holes of play this morning. Snead scored a fourth-round 79 to finish with 298, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia, was third with 304, and Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut squire, last with 314.

Nelson and Snead finished even in war bond prizes. Nelson received $2500 for first prize and another $1000 for one of the low four rounds. Snead colected $1500 for second place but evened the money figures by receiving $2000 more in bonds for two individual low rounds.

McSpaden received $2250 and Sarazen $750 in war bonds.

An estimated 10,000 fans were on hand to watch the final putts.

Busher Triumphs Over Durazna in $25,000 Match Race

Chicago, Aug. 29 (AP).—Busher, queen of the 3-year-old fillies, defeated the 4-year-old Durazna by three-quarters of a length in a $25,000 mile match race at Washington Park today. The time was 1:37 4-5.

Busher, closing at odds of 1 to 2 while Durazna was even money, paid $3. The two fillies ran head and head most of the way.

Flaherty Tigers In Three-Year Pact

New York, Aug. 29 (AP).—Ray Flaherty, for seven years coach of the Washington Redskins in the National Football League, signed a three-year contract today to coach the Brooklyn Tigers, the office of General Manager Tom Gallery announced.

The signing took place in Chicago where both Gallery and Flaherty will attend tomorrow's All-Star football game.

Although the Tigers have been combined with the Boston Yanks for the coming season, Flaherty's contract becomes effective immediately. He recently was discharged by the Navy where he had served as a lieutenant commander.

Work of the Nats

BATTING

Player	G	AB	H	R	2b	3b	4b	Rbi	Ave.
Kimble	6	18	7	3	1	1	0	1	.389
Lewis	36	141	48	26	9	6	2	19	.340
Case	92	377	119	56	17	3	1	24	.316
Myatt	104	393	117	70	15	7	1	36	.298
Zardon	58	131	38	12	5	3	0	15	.290
Larne	51	121	34	19	4	3	1	12	.281
Binks	122	469	132	49	26	4	6	75	.281
Evans	39	118	33	18	9	2	2	15	.280
Ulrich	23	18	5	2	1	0	0	0	.278
Kuhel	107	404	112	58	25	9	1	62	.277
Ferrell	107	211	56	23	8	1	1	28	.265
Pieretti	35	46	12	4	3	0	0	1	.261
Haefner	29	67	17	7	1	0	0	4	.254
Kreevich	107	390	96	48	16	1	3	36	.246
Torres	119	466	114	35	10	5	0	36	.245
Vaughn	70	235	56	22	5	3	1	24	.238
Leonard	24	54	15	5	2	0	0	7	.234
Cliff	103	326	71	45	10	3	0	45	.215
Guerra	46	121	23	8	1	0	1	11	.190
Nigreling	11	50	6	1	1	0	0	0	.120
Wolff	36	67	7	2	0	0	0	3	.104
McFarland	5	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	.091
Carrasquel	27	24	2	4	0	0	0	2	.083

PITCHING

	G.	IP.	H.	R.	BB.	SO.	W.	L.
Leonard	24	181⅓	174	58	30	75	14	6
Nigreling	21	134⅓	127	68	61	71	6	9
Wolff	26	195⅓	164	69	39	86	15	9
Haefner	29	193	181	84	58	63	14	11
Ulrich	23	68⅓	75	39	28	21	2	2
Holborow	14	29	19	8	16	13	1	1
Carrasquel	27	86	68	27	24	29	5	3
Pieretti	35	201⅓	197	98	79	58	11	12
Cleary	1	⅓	5	3	0	0	0	0
Shepard	1	5⅓	3	1	2	0	0	0
Stone	2	3⅔	4	0	1	0	0	0

Cubs Blank Pirates, 2-0; Add to Lead

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29 (AP).—With old favorites Bill Nicholson and Stan Hack back in the lineup, the first place Chicago Cubs blanked the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2-0, today to gain another full game in the runner-up St. Louis Cardinals, who lost to the Reds at Cincinnati.

Ray Prim, the winning pitcher, and Hy Vandenberg, who relieved him in the eighth when the 91-degree heat made Prim ill, held the Bucs to nine hits.

Roy Hughes tallied on a double by Heinz Becker, in the first inning to give the Cubs the only run they needed. However, Andy Pafko added another in the ninth on Frankie Gustine's fumble, a steal and Len Merullo's hit.

Outfielder Nicholson, who was benched Monday for poor hitting, returned to duty today because Phil Cavarretta, who succeeded him in rightfield, injured his left shoulder in last night's game and returned to his Chicago home for treatment.

The shifting of Roy Hughes to who hurt an ankle last night, second to relieve Don Johnson, paved the way for the return of Hack to third base.

Chicago	100 000 001	2	7 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000	0	9 1

Prim, Vandenberg (8) and Rice, Williams; Strincevich and Lopes. Winner—Prim.

Tars Continue Heavy Drills; Line Uncertain

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 29 (AP).—Navy's football teams—all four of them—continued heavy workouts with Comdr. Oscar Hagberg, head coach, cracking the practice whip with increasing snap.

Throwing, running, blocking and tackling featured the two-hour session at the Naval Academy, with a great deal of emphasis being placed on pass defense. But the greatest attention is being centered on the line, which continues to loom the major problem in Navy's drydock where the team is being fitted out for the coming cruise.

"Rip" Miller, line coach, has upwards of 20 candidates for the forward wall working out, but tackles appear about as scare as avowed Nazis in conquered Germany. These days are periods of trial and error and constant experimentation along the Severn—it does not appear from here that any definite decision on who will play where in the line will be forthcoming for some time.

Little George Walmsley, Rice star last year, put on several displays of the speed earning him renown in the Southwest Conference; Bruce Smith flashed style in backfield workouts, and Bob Jenkins and Bob Kelly showed nothing but power and drive in scrimmage.

Team Captain Dick Duden continues on the sick list, and Cecil Duffee, touted as a great prospect, limped off the field midway through practice session with his right knee gone again. It seems the torn ligaments sustained during spring practice have caused Academy medicos no little concern, and it is feared the current aggravation may sidetrack Duffee's gridiron career.

Ga. Preflight Cancels Grid Card

Athens, Ga., Aug. 29 (U.P.)—The Georgia Navy Preflight School, anticipating a reduction in student complement, today cancelled its 1945 football schedule.

The number of trainees at the school already has been reduced because of the sudden ending of hostilities in the Pacific, Cmdr. W. M. (Matty) Bell, athletic director, disclosed in announcing the cancellation.

"This move will be embarrassing to some of our opponents, but it will be impossible to field a team," Bell said. Among teams on the schedule were George Tech, Tennessee and Presbyterian College.

2 Straight Singles Count Lone Run

New York, Aug. 29 (AP).—Vic Johnson got the nod over Bill Zuber today as the Boston Red Sox nosed out the New York Yankees, 1-0, with both pitchers hurling four-hit ball.

The only run of the game came in the fourth inning when, with one out, Byron LaForest and George Metkovich connected with successive singles. LaForest scored on Bob Johnson's fly to Charlie Keller. Johnny Lazor also hit safely in the same frame and Bill Holm got the other hit off Zuber in the fifth.

The Yankees went hitless against Johnson until the fifth when Zuber and Bud Metheny singled. With two out in the sixth, the Yanks got their two other blows—singles by Frankie Crosetti and Oscar Grimes.

Boston	000 100 000	1	4 1
New York	000 000 000	0	4 0

V. Johnson and Holm; Zuber and Garbark.

Dodgers Defeat Phillies, 2 to 1

Brooklyn, Aug. 29 (AP).—Two unearned runs, the last scored in the eighth inning, gave the Brooklyn Dodgers at 2-1 decision over the Phillies today as Curt Davis nosed out Kewpie Barrett in a pitching duel.

The Dodgers scored their first unearned counter in the third after the Phils had put together two singles, a sacrifice and an infield out to take the lead in the second. With the bases loaded as the result of two walks and an error, Barrett made a balk, allowing Goody Rosen to score.

In the eighth Jimmy Wasdell fumbled Dixie Walker's grounder and Stan Gordagaray followed with a double that broke the deadlock. It was Brooklyn's fourteenth win in 15 starts against the Phils.

Philadelphia	010 000 000	1	8 1
Brooklyn	001 000 01x	2	5 0

Barrett and Spindel; Davis and Sandlock.

Reds Beat Cards, 3-1, for Kennedy

Cincinnati, Aug. 29 (AP).—Cincinnati's lowly Reds plucked a few more feathers from St. Louis pennant-hungary Cardinals today, sweeping a series-of-two with a 3-1 victory behind Vern Kennedy's eight-hit hurling.

Blix Donnelly lasted but six innings, giving way to a pinch-hitter in the seventh as Kennedy kept his hits well-spaced and useless except for Elvin Adams' sixth-inning homer, his nineteenth of the year.

The Reds bunched two hits for their first run in the first and put two more together in the third when, with one away, Al Libke singled, was sent to third by Frank McCormick and scored as Rebel dropped Steve Mesner's liner. No error was charged, however, as Rebel's recovery forced McCormick.

Eric Tipton lifted one of Relief Hurler Ken Burkhart's seventh-inning offerings over the leftfield wall for the Reds' final tally.

The game was played before a paid house of only 1083, with 820 holders of Ladies' Day tickets and 816 Knothole Clubbers also in the stands.

St. Louis	000 001 000	1	8 1
Cincinnati	101 000 10x	3	10 0

Donnelly, Burkhardt (7) and O'Dea, Rice; Kennedy and Lakeman. Homers—Adams (8th, Louis) in sixth, Tipton (Cincinnati) in seventh. Loser—Donnelly.

Luke Appling Gets ArmyDischarge;To Join Chisox Soon

Atlanta, Aug. 29 (AP).—Luke Appling, American League batting champ two years ago, was discharged from the Army today at Fort McPherson.

The former Chicago White Sox shortstop said he was going to report to the White Sox and finish out the season with them.

Lake Placid Bids For Olympics

Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 29 (U.P.)—Lake Placid officially entered its bid today for the 1948 winter Olympics.

The bid was cabled to Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, at London, where he is attending a meeting of the International Olympic Association.

Fellers Expect Baby

Chicago, Aug. 29 (U.P.)—Mrs. Virginia Winter Feller, wife of the Cleveland Indians hurling ace, is expecting a baby this fall, it was disclosed today.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
*Detroit	69	51	.575	
†WASHINGTON	68	53	.562	1½
*St. Louis	64	56	.533	5
New York	61	56	.521	6½
Cleveland	62	57	.521	6½
Chicago	60	61	.496	9½
Boston	58	64	.475	12
†Philadelphia	36	80	.310	28

*Does not include night game.
†Does not include twi-night doubleheader.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Boston, 1; New York, 0.
Cleveland at Chicago, rain.
WASHINGION at Philadelphia, (2), twi-night doubleheader.
Detroit at St. Louis, night.

TODAY'S GAMES
BOSTON AT NEW YORK
Ferriss (20-6) vs. Bevens (11-6).
CLEVELAND AT CHICAGO
Center (6-2) vs. Humphries (6-11).
Only games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	76	43	.639	
St. Louis	73	49	.598	4½
Brooklyn	68	53	.562	9
New York	67	57	.540	11½
Pittsburgh	65	63	.512	15
Boston	56	67	.455	22
Cincinnati	49	72	.405	28
Philadelphia	36	87	.293	43

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Only games scheduled.

TODAY'S GAMES
CHICAGO AT PITTSBURGH
Derringer (14-8) vs. Rue (10-11).
ST. LOUIS AT CINCINNATI. (Played previous date.)
Only game scheduled.

The Sports Patrol

Net War Looms as Australian Official Heads for Forest Hills

By Oscar Fraley

Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 29 (U.P.)—Service aces and double faults from the National Amateur Tennis Championships:

Sir Norman Brookes, president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, is en route to the Nationals and his arrival will signal the start of a concerted drive to break Great Britain's law-making stranglehold on the net game.

United States officials long have debated whether to withdraw from the International Federation dominated by England through the votes of its yes-man Dominions. In the past, the powers-that-be in Wimbledon have threatened all progressive American ideas.

Brookes hopes to get the United States to send a team down under for the Anzac season as a Davis Cup preview. Whether he gets it depends on what Australian-American cooperation he promises for the future . . . International intrigue in tennis, yet!

Holcombe Ward, who has been president of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association for seven years, plans to retire at the annual meeting. Ward has been a tremendous worker for the net game throughout his tenure and the sport loses by losing him.

Sergt. Frankie Parker, the one-time golden boy, who flew in from Guam to defend his singles championship, refused to pose for photographers with Challenger Bill Talbert. Parker explained that he was "superstitious" and didn't want to lose his luck . . . But the odds are that he'll need more than luck to get past Talbert this time.

Parker lost 10 pounds playing exhibition matches at Pacific bases with Don Budge, Bobby Riggs and Frankie Kovacs but doesn't think the missing Averdupois will hurt his play . . . Pancho Segura, the Alabromwich swatter, also lost about eight pounds during a recent illness and can't account for his current poor brand of play . . . Pancho, after repeated failures in the nationals, doesn't appear to have his old, fiery confidence . . .

The big man, of course, is Bill Talbert, of Wilmington, Del., who swept through the summer campaign unbeaten. "Longpants Billy" who previously hailed from Cincinnati, where he sold stocks, and Indianapolis, where he sold insurance, explained that he now is a "sort of liaison man" for William Du Pont . . . which is nice work if you can get it . . .

"I am feeling much better and my durance has increased," said Talbert, who is a diabetic. "My game is improved in every department, particularly my serve and my forehand. It took a lot of practice, I'll tell you, but I feel that if I'm ever going to win this is the time."

Snavely Predicts Removal of Ban On GI Athletes

Durham, N. C., Aug. 29 (AP).—North Carolina Coach Carl Snavely says a movement is underway in the Southern Conference to lift the ban against returning veterans attending the colleg of their choice and playing intercollegiate athletics.

Jack Horner, Durham Herald sports editor, said that in an interview with him Snavely predicted returning GI's would be eligible for athletics at colleges other than the schools they attended before entering service.

Snavely was quoted as saying, "the schools voting against the veterans are being selfish. We ought not to be so afraid of one another an dour evils to have to do something unfair to these boys. It's the rights, not privileges, of soldier athletes with perfectly legitimate reasons to be able to get the school of their choice, and be eligible for all student activities like any other student, if they can't get the type training they want at their former school.

Two Minor Leagues To Resume Operation

Durham, N. C., Aug. 29 (AP).—The office of W. G. Bramham, president of the minor leagues, announced today that applications from the Texas League and the Western Association to operate next year had been approved by Bramham.

Typists Draw Bye in Va. Softball Meet

Richmond, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—With three women entires and four male combinations entered, District of Columbia girls will draw the only bye in the Central Atlantic Regional Softball Tournament on Sunday at Portsmouth.

Washington was awarded the bye because its representatives, United Typewriters, won the regional championship last year at Ballston, Va.

It will take five games, using the straight elimination system, to determine the champions in the two divisions Sunday, with the winners eligible to represent this area in the world's championships, starting September 14, in Cleveland.

The pairings show the male champions of Metropolitan Philadelphia and District of Columbia in the opener at 10 a. m. The Railroad YMCA of Richmond, Old Dominion leaders, and Cummins Girls' Club of Baltimore, Maryland's best, will start the women's playoffs at 11:30 a. m., the victor to play DC's team in the finals at 2:30 p. m.

Portsmouth Gosport All-Stars of Norfolk Navy Yard, Kingspin in Virginia's masculine ranks, will oppose Westinghouse or Hasslinger's of Baltimore, at 1 p. m., winding up the semifinals in the men's group. The men's final contest is scheduled to start at 4 p. m. The engagements are spaced at intervals of one and one-half hours, but actually will start just as soon as the one ahead is completed. Maryland's two teams plan to make the trip to Portsmouth and back to Baltimore by boat.

92,000 to Pack Soldier Field Tonight for All-Star Game

Chicago, Aug. 29 (AP).—The post-war sports era, expected to outshine the golden twenties, gets off to a rousing start tomorrow night when 92,000 football fans cram mammoth Soldier Field for the charity game between the College All-Stars and the Green Bay Packers.

The crowd at the twelfth annual classic between the cream of the Nation's collegians and the National Football League champions will fall short of the 1942 record throng of 101,000.

But, the sponsoring Chicago Tribune reports, more than 125,000 would be on hand if space were available. Seating facilities at the huge lake front stadium was decreased in 1942.

This curtain-raiser to the first peacetime football season since 1941 brings together a professional team which boasts the geratest pass receiver in football history and a flock of matured collegians most of whose campus days were interrupted by the war.

Despite the presence of such all-stars as Tom Harmon of Michigan, Bob Kennedy of Washington State, and Charley Trippi of Georgia, the most closely watched player on the field will be 32-year-old Don Hutson, Green Bay's peerless pass-snatcher.

Whether or not Irv Comp, ace Packer passer, shoots Hutson a single aerial, the collegians probably will have to keep a two or three-man escort around Don all night making the All-Star defense vulnerable to suc hother Green Bay stars as Halfback Lou Brock and Fullback Keyasich.

King pins of the All-Star attack are expected to be Trippi and Harmon. The latter returns to the gridiron after nearly four years in the Army Air Forces.

Trippi, a veteran of two previous All-Star games, will start at left halfback, while Kennedy will open at fullback and two Tulsa gridders, Charles Mitchell and Edmond Shedlosky, at quarterback and right halfback, respectively.

The All-Stars have won only 3 of the 11 games in the series, while two ended in ties and six were taken by the professional champions last year's contest went tothe Chicago Bears, 24-21. The Collegians last won in 1943 with a 27-7 decision over the Washington Redskins.

Fleetest Breaks Track Record at Marlboro

Corbin Entry Pays $3.70 in Copping Top

Marlboro, Md., Aug. 29.—A little bith of everything that goes to make a day at the races was on tap here this afternoon. Highlights included: (1) A new track record in the day's feature (2) a dead heat in the first race that figured in the daily double (3) a claim of foul that wasn't allowed (4) a threat of a strike by the jockeys and (5) a spectacular spill which caused a horse to be destroyed.

The track record of 1:07 2-5 was set by Norman Corbin's Fleetest, the filly turning on a burst of speed that accounted for the Tolchester Beach Purse. Fleetest finished with daylight to spare over Wayne Kendrick's Panacea with the Shamrock Farm Stable's Flying Kilts in third position. Under strong handling by Jockey Johnny Tammaro, who rode three winners on the card. Fleetest paid at $3.70 mutuel in the field of eight.

Filly Is Destroyed

The day's spill came in the feature, J. Wilmer's Jeanne Reydet tripping and falling at the first turn. The injured horse appeared to roll on Jockey Willie Terrill. However, the boy escaped with a badly bruised left leg. The filly, however, broke her leg and had to be destroyed.

The accident accured two races after the jockeys had complained to the stewards that the track was being sprinkled too thoroughly. However, their protest involved a spot on the track near the turn into the stretch where the water was not being absorbed and not near the location of the accident.

Chance Oak, Long Legs in Deadlock

The deadheat in the first race was between J. Breslin's Chance Oak and C. M. Loweree's Long Legs. Jockeys R. Fitzgerald and Woodie Kirk brought the two horses to the wire and the camera could not separate them. Chance Oak paid $2.40 to win, the same to place and $2.50 to show. Long Legs returned $3 to win, $3.10 to place and $2.40 to show.

The second race, concluding the daily double, almost brought another deadheat. By the skin of her lip, H. M. Johnson's Charmful beat out Stanley Greene, jr.'s Pilate's Junch. Charmful paid $4.90. Daily doubles had to be split. Those starting with Chance Oak paid $5.20 an dthose beginning with Long Legs returned $11.90.

Between races—Linwood Bakhsh continues to show the way to the local jockey colony with nine winners . . . Humphrey Finney, editor of the Maryland Horse, was a visitor today . . . He inspected the Laurel track and reports the oval in excellent shape . . . The horses Royal Mission and Outcome have been placed on the schooling list and must show Starter Bill Shamerhorn better conduct before they can race again . . . There is no racing here Sunday, but many of the horsemen and jockeys will be out to the Maryland fox hunters' horse show and races at the Curran farm near Four Corners, Md. . . . Former Jockey Eddie Smith, now a seaman in the U. S. Navy, will ride in one of the three races on the program . . . George P. Mahoney, chairman of the Maryland Racing Commission, was a visitor . . . He is very much alive, although he once said that Palmer Sowers "will get a trainer's license over my dead body" . . . Sowers got the trainer's license . . . Mrs. Anne O. Reid, training horses here, is the wife of former Steeplechase Jockey Pete Reid, now with Uncle Sam's armed forces in the Pacific.

Tony Zale Becomes Father of Second Child

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 29 (AP).—The world's middleweight champion, Tony Zale, became the father of his second child yesterday when a girl was born to his wife at DePaul Hospital here.

Zale, now stationed here as a chief specialist, USNR, has started processing for his discharge and return to the ring.

Post Consensus

AT BELMONT
1—Darby Dune Georgie V., Carlotta.
2—Abrego, Huntsman, Rare Mate.
3—Farsight, Flying Tiger, Wolfberry.
4—Validina Lord, Bygones, Thin Air.
5—Holiday Girl, Darby Dover, Malvasel.
6—First Gun, Brevithorn, Sunlette.
7—HERODOTUS, Russian Valor, Bienco.
8—Double Brab, Yukon, Raih, Ronan.

AT ROCKINGHAM
1—Quality Jane, Supai, Par in Advance.
2—Fair Call, Tyrone, Lunch Date.
3—Buck Sergeant, Miss Wenie, Broadway Sal.
4—REFORMATORY, Polly Lou, Lady Gremlin.
5—Cake Gravy, Voucher, Kengar.
6—F. B. Eye, Float Me, Drudge.
7—Night Bomber, Scotch Trap, Grey Flares.
8—Camera Man, Sight Rolls, Sight.

AT GARDEN STATE
1—Gold Tag, Rare Back, Agana.
2—First Run O'Sullivan, Edgemere.
3—Gombeen Man, Rocky Craig, Nedlon.
4—Ask Aunt Ada, Tuscarora, Overlin.
5—Pholos, Spartan Noble, Milkstone.
6—Saxon Paul, Acre, Ann Barr.
7—CONQUER, Swami, Dizzy Heights.
8—Lawrinson, Agrariet, Elcan.

MARLBORO Racing
AUG. 23 to SEPT. 3, Inc.
Aug. 30 The Marlboro Hotel
DAILY DOUBLE CLOSES 2:15
ADM. $1.20 inc tax
POST TIME 2:30 P.M.

Official Marlboro Race Charts

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1945.
By Walter Haight.
Weather Clear. Track Fast.

FIRST RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 2:30. Owners, J. Breslin and C. M. Lowree. Value, $350 each. Time, 1:27⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
1	†Chance Oak	1½	1¾	1½	1	$80.35
6	†Long Legs	2	2½	2	1½	3.50
8	Todcan	3½	3½	3½	3½	†
2	Grandma C.	4½	5½	4½	5½	11.10
5	Disro	7½	7½	5½	5½	5.45
4	Way Gold	5½	6½	6½	6½	27.35
7	Brooks View	8	8	8	7½	35.35
3	Moose Party	6½	4½	7½	8	14.10

†Eased up.
OOMPH (Challis) 6.90 4.40 2.40
LAUGH AND PLAY (Fitzgerald) 5.00 2.50
OLD HARRY (Kelly) 2.20

FOURTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 4:00½. Owner, J. Morris. Value, $575. Time, 1:08⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
3	Burdman	1½	1½	1½	1½	$1.15
1	Cutloose	2½	2hd	4½	2½	5.30
6	Unheard	4½	4½	3½	3½	13.30
5	Roilen	3½	3½	2½	4½	6.55
4	Moalee	6½	6½	6½	5½	30.70
2	Quatredom	7	7	7	6½	3.05
7	Secret Minerva	5½	5½	5½	7	98.15

BURDMAN (W. Kelly) 4.30 3.20 2.40
CUTLOOSE (W. Terrill) 5.00 4.10
UNHEARD (Palumbo) 4.30

FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $900; allowances. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 4:30. Owner, Art Ray. Value, $600. Time, 1:09⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Jons	5½	5½	2½	1½	$13.80
2	Valley Doctor	1½	1½	1½	2½	1.35
7	Cald's Best	3½	4½	3½	3½	22.95
1	Peg O'Sullivan	3½	3½	4½	4½	4.15
5	Point d'Esprit	7½	7½	7½	5½	75.75
6	Mystery Book	6½	6½	6½	6½	7.05
3	She's Scotch	2½	2½	2½	7½	2.90
8	Dauberette	8	8	8	8	261.60

JONS (Tammaro) 29.60 7.40 4.80
VALLEY DOCTOR (W. Kirk) 3.10 2.60
CALD'S BEST (Hernandez) 11.30

SIXTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1200; allowances. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 5:01½. Owner, N. Corbin. Value, $850. Time, 1:07⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Fleetest	2½	3½	3½	1¼	$0.85
6	Panacea	2½	2½	2½	2½	12.45
5	Flying Kilts	1½	1½	1½	3½	4.20
1	Roman Boy	4½	4½	4½	4½	14.65
8	Walter Haight	7	7	6½	5½	45.95
7	Land Rush	5½	5½	5½	6½	†
3	Pocopsen Belle	6½	6½	7	7	231.70
2	Jeanne Reydet	3	3	8	8	274.00

†Wayne Kendrick and J. E. Hughes entry.
‡Broke down.

FLEETEST (Tammaro) 3.70 2.40 2.10
PANACEA (W. Kirk) 2.70 2.20
FLYING KILTS (Grant) 2.30

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 4-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 5:29½. Owner, Virginia D. Waple. Value, $700. Time, 1:56⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Grand Fanar	3½	3½	2½	1hd	$5.30
6	Riverbank	1½	2½	1½	2½	2.25
4	Foot Soldier	2½	1½	3½	3½	13.50
5	Bombs Away	4½	4½	4½	4½	2.45
2	Great Play	6½	6½	5½	5½	2.75
3	Advancing On	7	7	6½	6½	141.40
1	Brooke Argo	5½	5½	7	7	49.80

GRAND FANAR (Tammaro) 12.60 6.20 4.20
RIVERBANK (G. Smith) 3.90 2.90
FOOT SOLDIER (Bakhsh) 4.50

EIGHTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $900; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 6:00. Owner, F. Buehler. Value, $600. Time, 1:26⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
1	Air Defense	4½	4½	1½	1hd	$1.40
4	Gay Victory	5½	5½	5½	2½	4.75
5	Titian	3½	3½	4½	3½	6.75
3	Calabozo	6½	6½	5½	4½	75.45
2	Patch Party	2½	1½	3½	5½	26.65
7	True Lass	1½	2½	6½	6½	2.75
6	Big Ado	7	7	7	7	20.10

AIR DEFENSE (G. Smith) 4.80 3.10 2.90
GAY VICTORY (Palumbo) 5.00 4.70
TITIAN (W. Kirk) 3.90

Garden State

1—¾; $2000; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Jane Dale	104	Rare Back 112
Gold Tag	112	Golden Touch 109
Agana	113	Primus 107
Forever At It	109	Fagranny 109
Pure Silk	109	Graymar Royal 102
Joyce Mathews	109	Pandango 113

2—¾; $2500; maiden 3-year-olds.

Son's Tyle	120	Forever Mine 115
Bus O'Sullivan	115	James G. 115
Temeru	120	Edgemere 115
Little Knight	115	Star Batter 120
Flint	120	High Master 120

3—¾; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Alatome	107	Rocky Craig 112
Panday	105	Gombeen Man 108
Jeanavie	108	Nedlon 105

4—¾; $4000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Tit Tat Toe	107	Sun Dial 105
Banyan	106	Overlin 103
Tenebrose	109	Teddy Haste 109
Ask Aunt Ada	115	

5—Mile; $4000; 3-year-olds; grade D.

Pholos	117	Pinckney 111
Cat Bridge	119	Milkstone 122
Spartan Noble	122	War Strategy 117
Pentin	117	Trojan Fleet 122
Rise Red	111	Blue Deck 114
Sheltie	114	Army Cadet 116

6—1⅛; $5000; 4-year-olds up; handicap.

Sugar Ration	110	Signal Corps 105
Sting Lea	119	Astral 114
Omaha Mike	111	Aera 110
Saxon Paul	116	Ann Barr 110

7—1⅛; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Rusty Steel	103	Big Dora 106
Epay	116	Baronet 116
Swami	116	Conquer 122
Out of the Red	106	Smart Brigade 106
Dizzy Heights	117	Stepsome 116

8—1⅛; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Lawrinson	111	Validina Infant 111
Elcan	110	Ore Century 112
Knute	114	Shell Rock 112
Plucky Teddy	116	†Top Sergeant 114
Peace Maker	117	High Legend 111
Agrariat	119	Ky Rickey 117
Isolation	116	Sun Gino 116
†Sure Fire	114	Mercy Angel 111

†Mrs. O. C. Rasch and Janet Rae Stable entry.

GARDEN STATE SELECTIONS
1—Pure Silk, Rareback, Agana.
2—Forevermine, Star Batter, Temeru.
3—Rocky Craig, Gombeen Man, Nedlon.
4—ASK AUNT ADA, Overlin, Banyan.
5—Pholos, Spartan Noble, Pentin.
6—Aonbarr, Signal Corps, Sting Lea.
7—Dizzy Heights, Conquer, Stepsome.
8—Lawrinson, Peacemaker, One Century.
—Louisville Times (AP).

1—¾; $2000; 2-year-old maidens; claiming.
Cee Tee Tee, 118 (Clark) 10.70 5.40 3.60
Jacoped, 114 (Garner) 27.30 11.50
Noble One, 118 (Daniels) 3.10
Bright Wave, Mr. Flip, Odd Goods, Magic Step, Late Time, Beau's Best, Barbed Wire, Glica also ran. Time, 1:15 1-5.

2—¾; $2500; 3-year-old maidens; sp. wt.

Zita, 118 (Jemas)	38.20	15.60 10.00
Phara Surprise, 108 (Padgett)	14.10	8.80
Valdina Decoy, 118 (Breen)		5.60

Tap Lightly, Pilate's Pun, Brazade Maid, Round Trip, Hedge Thorn, Aiguillettes, Flexico, Hada Paul, Homeric also ran. Time, 1:13 2-5.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $146.50.

3—¾; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

British Warm, 122 (Wall)	5.90	4.00 3.20
Victory Blue, 111 (Scoca)		7.00 5.10
Sea Command, 111 (Covalli)		9.40

Border Man, Las Vegas, Lady Golden, Stella's Sun, Bob Town, Hearts Entwine, Amperage also ran. Time, 1:13 2-5.

4—¾; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Kopia, 117 (Padgett)	4.40	3.20 2.60
Good Rob, 119 (Haskell)		4.50 3.30
Edemgee, 116 (Scawthorn)		3.70

Supermont, Plucky Raider, Laniast also ran. Time, 1:11 4-5.

5—1-70; $3500; 3 and 3 year-olds; allow.

Miss War, 107 (Jemas)	9.80	4.60 3.40
Baichen, 115 (Kirk)		3.70 2.90
Milkfloat, 106 (Root)		3.00

Flightman, Tiger Ace, Ice Girl, Hail Vic, Pari Dominate also ran. Time, 1:44 2-5.

6—1-70; $4000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Blue Frost, 115 (Padgett)	3.80	2.60 2.40
Maecase, 114 (Root)		2.60 2.40
Question Miss, 108 (Scawthorn)		3.50

†Cannikin, Black Object, Ann San, Safety Match also ran. Time, 1:43 3-5.

‡H. H. Hecht and J. L. Friedman entry.

7—1-70; $3500; 3 and 4 year-olds; allow.

Bomb Sight, 100 (Padgett)	11.70	4.90 3.30
Ned Cannon, 108 (Scawthorn)		3.90 3.00
Right Happy, 117 (Breen)		3.40

Wee Repaid, Jetsam, Maidofthemoon, Roll Shot, Sarawak also ran. Time, 1:44 4-5.

8—1⅛; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Escolar, 109 (Padgett)	12.60	5.80 4.50
Show House, 114 (Root)		4.40 3.40
Whichook, 104 (Lang)		5.10

Sir Walter B., More Stinger, Busy Man, Attache, El Toreador also ran. Time, 1:55 1-5.

Bill Bennings

AT MARLBORO
1—Gallant, Gray Call, Victory Flight.
2—Bayliette, Little Scandal, Two Pius.
3—Psychic Polly, Jean Slam, McFonso.
4—John's Buddy, G. C. Hamilton, Brigadette.
5—WILTON, Copperette, Canto Gallo.
6—Problem Child, Rusty Pots, Cast Off.
7—Mond, Balloon, Tacaro Identy.
8—Sallipatiles, Orgulleon, The General.

Belmont

By the Associated Press

1—¾; $2500; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Marmin	110	†Druid Echo	111
Ponda	111	Super Dauber	111
Stargazer	111	Carmelita R.	106
Newcaster	117	Carlotta	108
Bedeviled	107	Arrow Courier	111
Jarvis Bay	117	Little Action	103
White Russian	111	†Gay Lighter	104
†Georgie V.	112	Mr. Zip	111
Musical Comedy	114	Skean	106
Darby Dune	114	Contortionist	111
Jackie Babs	117	Paper Cap	111
Ritchie	117	Okapi Knight	111
Tuckie	111	Normal Time	111

†Veasy Stable and R. Whatham entry.
‡A. Jeanfreau and C. H. Boehner entry.

2—¾; $3000; maiden 3-year-olds up.

Silver Spy	124	Boston Boy	117
Court Ace	117	Kinte Fame	124
Bonfire	117	Early Bird	117
Abrego	117	Bodart	117
Magnific Duel	117	Huntsman	117
Metropolitan	124	Friar Teddy	117
Big Bill	117	Pentagon	117
Rare Mate	117	Brown Mountain	117
Happy Knife	124	Wise Quest	117
King's Count	117	Delphian	117

3—Ab. 1¼; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; hurdles.

&War Trophy	136	Oslo Reigh	142
Cuckoo	140	Wolfberry	145
Farsight	143	Knight's Armor	139
Agni	131	Persepolis	145
†Flying Tiger	147	The Beak	140
Refugio	140	†Deanslaw	144

†Mrs. E. D. Weir entry.

4—Mile; $2500; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Thin Air	106	County Cork	113
Betty's Bobby	112	Haul Mond	113
Sun Flame	108	Opt. Everett J.	105
Very Dry	113	†Accord	113
Sea Base	113	Madlyn K.	100
Manadroit	113	†Black Business	108
Delsmos	108	†Gallant Agent	113
Bygones	113	Which Two	113
Global	113	Indian Lord	108
†Raisin Bread	113	Bourmont	113

†M. Pansner and A. M. Bank entry.
‡J. Finelli and Mrs. A. Caracci entry.

5—5½; $3000; maiden 2-year-old fillies.

Twirl Girl	115	Be On Time	115
Andico	115	Broom Ride	115
Darby Dover	115	Jacopian	115
Astound	115	Holiday Girl	115
Mary's Doll	115	Wilchuraiana	115
Friendly	115	Thorobelle	115
†Marcia P.	115	Cover Girl	115
Excalibur	115	Chamade	115
‡Challadette	115	Blanche Purcel	115
‡Little Sphinx	115	Kay Gibson	115

†W. Y. Goldsborough and Pentagon Stable entry.
‡W. L. Brann entry.

6—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds up; the Minerva.

Jean Sickle	111	Boomtown Gal	106
*Mahmoudess	111	Katylea	111
Lost Control	116	We Hail	104
Sun Lady	111	†Brevithorn	111
Segula	112	First Gun	112
Bumlette	112		

†J. Dushock and I. Bieber entry.

7—Mile; $2500; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Reason	118	Stager	118
Blenco	116	Russian Valor	113
Some Vigor	113	War's Dun	108
Ted's Special	118	Herodotus	118
Freddie's Game	111	Cantharis	113

8—1½; $3500; 3-year-olds up; class D.

Equinox	117	All Day	114
Gallant Chance	112	Yukon	117
Double Brab	117	Just John	114
Rath Ronan	106	*Onamax	99
Wings	106	Burra Peg	106

BELMONT SELECTIONS
1—Jarvis Bay, Darby Dune, Little Action.
2—Abrago, Huntsman, Silver Spy.
3—No selections.
4—Sun Base, Raisin Bread, Bourmont.
5—Excalibur, Brann entry, Astound.
6—Brevithorn, First Gun, Segula.
7—RUSSIAN VALOR, Blanco, Stager.
8—Double Brab, Rath Ronan, Yukon.
—Louisville Times (AP).

1—5½; $3000; 2-year-old maidens.

Bunny Hallow, 115 (McC'rry)	13.40	5.30	4.70
Ensign Mary B., 110 (Hansman)		2.80	2.80
Dog O'Sullivan, 115 (Lindberg)			3.60

Feld Pass, Playful Jane, Grand Manners, Cominta, Figarose, Frosty Hill also ran. Time, 1:05 3-5.

2—⅞; $3000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Tambe, 121 (McCreary)	7.80	2.90	2.50
Halle 108 (Hansman)		2.50	2.20
Gay Town, 117 (Gilbert)			3.20

*Islams Islam, Golden Cross, Spheric, Romanock, Topping, Blue Flight, Albatross Albuldo, Free Dutch, *Nursery Tale, *Cousin Nan also ran. Time 1:24 3-5.
*Field.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $62.20.

3—2 mi.; $2500; 3-year-olds up.

King Oberon, 150 (Magee)	3.90	3.50	2.80
†Bridlespur, 143 (Fife)		7.50	3.70
Flying Dolphin, 143 (Krate)			2.90

†Abidale, Flying Fort, Grey Hood, Ducker, †Bisby also ran. Time, 3:50 3-5.
†G. H. Bostwick entry.

4—⅞; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Be Courageous, 112 (McC'ry)	9.30	7.00	4.20
Rignoes, 112 (Caffarella)		7.40	3.80
Blue Yander, 112 (Mehrtens)			2.70

*Lion Rampant, Sue Creek, *Kastonian, Ben Hur, Matruh, Mountain Roar, Carrsfort Galamilk, Ruling Time, Marled, *Pot Likker also ran. Time 1:12.
*Field.

5—5½; $5000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.

Breezing Home, 108 (M'tens)	13.30	4.70	out
Cassis, 126 (Atkinson)		3.40	out
Price Level, 112 (Gilbert)			out

Dustman also ran. Time, 1:04 2-5.

6—1½; $10,000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.

Surosa, 109 (Snider)	18.60	8.90	5.80
Legend Bearer, 113 (Atkinson)		5.80	4.00
Leimenow, 109 (Kirkland)			3.90

Drumuir, Milos, Dare Me, Turnplate, Good Morning, Moon Maiden also ran. Time, 1:50 4-5.

7—1½; $3500; 3-year-olds up; maidens.

Annnew, 113 (McCreary)	54.20	21.10	8.10
Cassina, 108 (Hansman)		10.80	7.10
Meadow Maid, 108 (Mehrtens)			3.80

Jolly Fellow, Tedsyl, Topsy Rose, Isology, Ace Star, Back Attack, Peak Load Fyres also ran. Time 2:33 1-5.

8—1½; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Helioptic, 115 (Wright)	5.10	3.50	2.50
Flareback, 116 (Leblanc)		6.30	4.20
Statesman, 115 (Hansman)			3.80

Pictorador, Thor, Cave Man, Alison Peters, Jacobe, Bull Play also ran. Time, 1:44.

Rockingham

By the Associated Press

1—¾; $1600; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Supai	114	Bridle Bar	100
Ephriam	111	Oak Twig	111
Miss Wolverine	106	Nimrod	106
Fay In Advance	99	Quality Jane	112
Gino Gold	111	Rough Shower	106
Argo Rose	99	Chance Fair	111

2—1⅛; $1600; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Hadastar	115	Old Whitey	120
Pretty Lady	111	Promenader	116
Tyrone	120	Lunch Date	114
Second Love	111	Barry's Chance	113
Lightfoot Lee	115	Fair Call	113

3—1⅛; $1600; maiden 2-year-olds.

†Buck Sergeant	111	Linwood Jack	118
Tiresome Time	118	Miss Wenie	115
†Mr. Chairman	111	Nath	111
Beulah	115	Bahia Honda	118
Broadway Sal	115		

†Reynolds Bros. entry.

4—⅛; $1700; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Reformatory	120	Mattie Sue	109
Sir Echo	111	Jenkins	114
Red Ted	104	Easy Blend	114
Grand Toy	120	Able	114
Polly Lou	106	Lady Gremlin	106
Scarlet Fansy	109		

5—5½; $1700; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Cake Gravy	114	Rockwall	104
Nanny Bones	112	Voucher	114
Ksar of Audley	114	Fire Kabo	117
Cyrus P.	111	Kengar	117
Top Transit	111	Cuban Bomb	109

6—1⅛; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Float Me, 114	F. B. Eye		109
De-Reigh-Mi	110	Boot and Spur	114
Drudge	117	Lone Sentry	112

7—1⅛; $1700; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Night Bomber	104	Grey Flares	113
Scotch Trap	111	Blue Warrior	111
Dr. Johnson	111	Dudie	111
Amble Tint	111		

8—1⅛; $1600; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Lady Mascara	108	Lady Cabo	113
Santonian	113	Camera Man	111
Round Clock	118	Garden Pot	109
Sight	118	Rose Red	113
Eight Rolls	114		

ROCKINGHAM SELECTIONS
1—SUPAI, Quality Jane, Gino Gold.
2—Old Whitey, Tyrone, Lunch Date.
3—Tiresome Time, Beulah, Nath.
4—Reformatory, Easy Blend, Able.
5—Ksar of Audley, Fire Kabo, Cuban Bomb.
6—Drudge, Float Me, Boot and Spur.
7—Scotch Trap, Night Bomber, Blue Warrior.
8—Santonian, Sight, Camera Man.
—Louisville Times (AP).

1—¾; $1600; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Gay Salient, 114 (Snyder)	7.00	3.80	2.60
Salpan, 109 (Ricks)		4.60	3.20
Topper, 114 (Moore)			3.00

Deer Bob, Indian Plains, Tim B., Chain Bay, Red Jet also ran. Time, 1:15.

2—¾; $1600; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Old Whitey	120	Promenader	116
Lunch Date	114	Barry's Chance	113
Fair Call	113		

3—¾; $1600; maiden 2-year-olds.

†Buck Sergeant	111	Linwood Jack	118
Miss Wenie	115	Nath	111
Bahia Honda	118		

†R. B. Carroll entry.

7—1⅛; $1700; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Evening Flight, 112 (Balmaretti)	7.40	3.60	2.60
Lively Man, 115 (Oliver)		2.80	2.40
Lovan Day, 114 (Daittle)			4.60

Rockwood Daisy, Hex, Count Bill, Fjord also ran. Time, 1:13 2-5.

4—⅝; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Bowling Green, 117 (Snyder)	10.20	3.80	2.40
Dream Parade, 111 (Franklin)		2.80	2.20
Double Feature, 111 (Paradise)			2.40

Evelyn Rolls, Polly Lou, Anna Mullen, Augustina also ran. Time, 1:13.

5—¾; $1700; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Madawin, 114 (Balmaretti)	5.60	3.60	2.80
Mar D'Esprit, 115 (Franklin)		5.60	3.40
Miss Ethel, 99 (Keene)			5.40

War Page, Good Show, Leicester, My Charlie, Easy Quero, Two Timer, Onecbill also ran. Time, 1:12 4-5.

6—1⅛; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

†Jackina	112	Quest Reynolds	115
Castoff	110	Problem Child	112
Bob Did	113	Fire Ladder	108
Rusty Pots	105	†Psychic Fancy	108
†Bomb Doily	110	‡Clifton's Comet	115

†Wayne Kendrick entry.
‡Flamingo Farm and C. E. Campbell entry.

7—6½; $1000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Balloon	118	Fourth Arm	118
Running Rios	113	Saint Patrick	119
Mond	113	Dyall	106
Lady Teddie	108	Tacaro Identy	108

8—1⅛; $900; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Lady Longworth	108	Jack Wilson	113
The General	113	Royal Marlboro	113
Pentomar	113	Orgulleon	113
I'll Do	118	Sallipatica	113

Marlboro

By the Associated Press

1—6½; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Gray Call	115	Victory Flight	110
War Commander	110	Imperial Imps	115
Chillie Tang	115	Gallant	110
Candle's End	110	Viridima	113

2—5½; $800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Mac Briar	113	Baby Girl	108
Two Pius	115	Enos K.	115
Little Scandal	110	Crazy People	113
Baylette	108	Laddie's Topic	113
Mint Elian	108		

3—5½; $800; maiden 3-year-olds up; clng.

Psychic Polly	105	McFonso	115
Cragwood Miss	108	Toalbres	110
Cheer Leader	110	Mighty Bold	108
Raboul	115	Jens Slam	108

4—6½; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

John's Buddy	115	Nutmeg Lass	110
Casad	110	Ohio Lady	110
Merewatch	110	Meyzah	113
G. C. Hamilton	110	Brigadette	110

5—5½; $900; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Copperette	106	Bad Lady	106
Canto Gallo	115	Wilton	118
Col. Scott	111	†Fixed Fee	111
Overgold	116	Big Moose	108
All Crystal	113	Clay Hill	118

†Stanley Green, jr., and Flamingo Farm entry.

6—6½; $1200; 3 and 4 years olds; all ces.

†Jackina	112	Quest Reynolds	115
Castoff	110	Problem Child	112
Bob Did	113	Fire Ladder	108
Rusty Pots	105	†Psychic Fancy	108
†Bomb Doily	110	‡Clifton's Comet	115

†Wayne Kendrick entry.
‡Flamingo Farm and C. E. Campbell entry.

7—6½; $1000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl, Widowed After Marrying Against Her Parents' Wishes, Now Displeases Them by Clinging to Mourning and to Mother-in-Law

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am the mother of three children,—the eldest a daughter, 23, and two younger sons. Just three years ago my daughter, Ann, married a boy who had enlisted in the service. They became engaged after he was in the service and got married against her father's wish and mine.

We liked the boy and approved of him. He was a grand chap. But he was an officer in the paratroops and we foresaw the possibility that he might not survive the war. And as she was so young, we thought she should wait. For six months after marriage she traveled with him and they were completely happy, being deeply in love. She came home to us when he left the country and he was killed just one month after arriving overseas.

In Third Year Of Widowhood

THAT was over two years ago and here is the problem: The boy was an only child. His parents live near us and his mother insists that Ann see them nearly every week. His mother talks constantly of her son, never mentioning the fact that Ann should try to meet other young men and marry again. I have tried to help Ann forget and I insist to her that she must adapt her life to the world of the living.

His mother thinks I am hard hearted, showing no respect for her son. I still insist Ann is young, life is before her and that she has already looked back too much in these years of her widowhood. What is your opinion and advice?

S. R.

Girl in Revolt Against Parents

DEAR S. R.: The boy's bereaved mother is an undesirable associate for Ann, if it is indeed true that she wants and morbidly encourages Ann to treat the present and the future as an echoing sepulcher of the past.

However, the bond between them is woven of kindred love and intimate knowledge of the splendid lad now dead and gone; and that bond probably grows stronger in its pull on Ann in proportion as you oppose and denounce it.

The truth is, you have lost out with Ann by trying with the best of intentions, to hold her nose and pour your prescription for happiness down her throat. She is in rebellion against forced feelings; and in quest of less aggressive mothering, she leans to the other woman's clutches because she feels mistress of herself with her.

Stop Nagging; She'll Rebound

REMEMBER your blunt realistic objections to her marriage? No doubt she was much disturbed by them, yet she dared to marry in spite of them and in so doing, tasted happiness which you would have denied her. Her early widowhood, which you foresaw and may have bitterly prophesied, left her on the defensive in relation to you. And possibly you punished her with an "I told you so" reaction, when her heart was bleeding for true unstinted parental sympathy with her grief—such as you might have given her if you had sanctioned and blessed the union.

We may suppose she turned instinctively to his mother for compensatory consolation, with a sense of crying need at first. But more recently, increasingly, perhaps, as an expression of resentment aimed at you, for what she deems to be your unfeeling attitude from first to last in regard to these deepest experiences of her life thus far.

In consequence, you wrathfully regard Ann's mother-in-law as the villain of the piece, an unscrupulous personal rival for her filial allegiance, when actually your badgering of Ann has closed her mind to you. My advice is: Stop nagging her. Let her figure things out for herself and she will quit the stale atmosphere of mourning the sooner.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Dixie Tighe Not Only Covered Stilwell Road, But Met Gandhi

By Genevieve Reynolds

An energetic young Washington woman holds the distinction of being the first femme to cover the entire Stilwell Road. That isn't all—she persuaded Mohandas K. Gandi to break his self-imposed silence for a two-minute interview. She is Dixie Tighe, daughter of Mrs. J. T. Williams, 1309 Irving st. nw.

Miss Tighe

The comely war correspondent—in private life she's the wife of C. V. R. Thompson, author of "I Lost My English Accent"—traveled by jeep from Ledo, birthplace of China's new lifeline, to Kunming, the end of the road. It was 1079 miles.

As the first woman to cover the entire Stilwell Road, she created by virtue of her assignment a certain amount of commotion among our own soldiers as well as the Chinese population. Until she made the trip she thought the CBI expression, "'Honey, I've not seen a white woman for 21 months,' was just another wolf's gag," she writes, "but at some of our pipelines and other installations I met men who hadn't seen one of their own countrywomen for more than that time."

"Going Home," Theme Song

Miss Tighe says that the theme song along the Stilwell Road is "How Long Before We Are Going Home?" When the men heard the news of VJ-Day they immediately took down their wife or sweetheart's photograph and packed it along with their clothes. Many went so far as to fasten their lockers and all they needed to start homeward was the go signal from the Army.

News of victory spread via the grapevine. Drivers soon settled on a reunion date as they shouted from their trucks, "Merry Christmas!" according to Miss Tighe, who explains that one Negro truck driver summed up the attitude of the majority of troops in song titles, "I've had that wanna-go-home feeling ever since I said goodby." All along the road Negro soldiers could be heard singing, "Going Home."

She Wore Yellow Socks

In India Miss Tighe rickshawed up a narrow pass to see Gandhi. Upon being asked to remove her shoes at the door of his makeshift study, she found to her feminine embarrassment that she was wearing brilliant yellow socks.

Miss Tighe observed that Gandhi's handshake was firm despite his frail-looking body. Also, she saw that he kept tab on the time by tapping his American-made watch. However, she managed to glean from the famous Hindu leader that his thoughts are on "God" in his lonely retreat . . . that his prayers are for God to keep his people always good.

Ration Points

August 30, 1945

MEATS, FATS, ETC.—Book four red stamps Q2 through U2 good through August 31. V2 through Z2 good through September 30; A1 through E1 good through October 31. F1 through K1 good through November 30.

SUGAR—Book four stamp 36 good for 5 pounds through August 31. Next stamp valid September 1.

SHOES—Book three airplane stamps 1, 2, 3 and 4 good indefinitely. OPA says no plans to cancel any.

Capitalites Honor Pair

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Orme entertained at lunch, Bailey's Beach, Newport, Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Aubrey Cartwright of New York and Cecil Roberts, the novelist, from London.

4912
SIZES
12-20

By Anne Adams

Beginners—here's a dandy dress to start on! Pattern 4912 is so simple in cut and finish, it's more like recreation than work to make it. Cool and flattering to wear.

Pattern 4912 comes in misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards 35-inch material.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to The Washington Post, 131 Pattern Dept., P. O. Box 174, Station O., New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly size and style number, your name, address, zone.

Now Ready! New Anne Adams 1945 Summer Pattern Book. Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in book are free patterns for hat, bag, gloves. Fifteen cents more brings you this colorful book.

Harris & Ewing.

A CUP OF COFFEE for Sailor Charles Stiles, Hartford, Conn., drawn by Miss Mary Jane Jacobs, daughter of Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, USN, and Mrs. Jacobs. Miss Jacobs is assisted by Miss Nancy Reems, daughter of Mrs. George Milholland. Scene of the gathering is the Stage Door Canteen at the Belasco Theater

The Duke's Quite a Dancer

Mrs. Downe Declares Displaced Americans Are in Dire Need

By Marie McNair

American refugees in France, homeless, many of them penniless, will get aid—and soon—if Mrs. Henry S. Downe has her way.

President of the American Aid Society of France, Mrs. Downe left Washington in June for Paris to find out for herself what's being done for the displaced persons who are now housed in the Irish College in Paris after months of wandering from one country to another. And what is being done? Exactly nothing, says Mrs. Downe, who returned early in the week by plane and is now at her home in Wilton, Conn., before coming to Washington.

Have No Money

"These Americans have no money, no clothes, no homes, and our Government does nothing for them," Mrs. Downe reports. "It has not provided one sou to look after them, although it has extended aid to European nationals."

And a study of the plight of her own countrymen who have endured untold hardships since war began, has fired her with a determination to raise funds in this country for their relief. At present these 800 Americans are totally dependent on the American Aid Society and the U. S. Army to supply food.

Mrs. Downe's visit to France was her first in five years. She saw her home on Rue Verdi, which she had left with a suitcase as her only luggage a few hours before the Nazis took over, and which for a quarter of a century had been the center of gracious entertaining for visiting compatriots as well as the smartest of Paris society.

For the last three years Ethel Downe has spent her winters in Washington with her sister, the Countess de Marenches, in an apartment at the Fairfax.

Town Topics

If you think you see Ann Farley, daughter of the former Postmaster General and Mrs. James A. Farley, in the college shop at Lord & Taylor's in New York, you're right! Miss Farley was named head of that department early in the summer.

The Duke of Wondsor's dancing days are far from over. He proved that the other night on the St. Regis roof at a party given by William Bullitt, quondam Ambassador to France and Russia. For his first dance he chose Mr. Bullitt's lovely daughter, Anne, wife of Caspar W. B. Townsend. and she and all his partners agreed he's definitely "smooth."

Bachelor Coming Back

Coming back soon will be one of Washington's eligible bachelors, Lieut. Pierce McDonnell, who is at the moment recuperating from Philippine duty at the United States naval hospital at Imola, Calif. "I spent VJ-Day in the hospital," writes Pierce, "with the comforting thought that my discharge is due next month."

Farewells will soon be in order for Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister-Counselor of the Cuban Embassy, who has been appointed Cuban Minister to Canada; Senora de Brull, and their two pretty daughters, Silvia and Cristina.

Lornettes at New York's Colony Club are being trained on Ailsa Mellon Bruce, daughter of the late Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and former wife of Maj. David K. E. Bruce of Washington, who is Lieut. George Lauder Greenway's constant companion at the restaurant these days.

Suydams Have Child

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wendell Suydam announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine Lorimer, on Monday, August 13, at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

RENO, Nev.—There was nothing to do but leave our pleasant swimming and sunning at S Bar S Ranch and ride over to Falon, because Lizzy Tish wanted to ride in a bomber. That was very kind of Comdr. Brick Fowler to do that for just a couple of silly girls.

The Navy has a habit of choosing rather desolate places for an air base, so we found Falon a city of 5000 population, 4500 of them Navy and 500 natives.

Lizzy Tish was picturing herself riding in a B-29 or even something more super, and so she had dressed for the occasion, hat, gloves, and everything. What we got was a Helldiver. But the thrill of that I'll never forget, even with L. T. almost ruining the flight.

The sight of L. T. being strapped into a parachute in all her Sunday finery was rather embarrassing. Then she had to take off her hat and earrings to get the ear phones on. She was sitting, my dear, in something which looked very much like a creeper for babies. Only it was the apparatus on which was mounted 50-caliber machine guns. And for once she had to sit up straight!

BEFORE we knew it we were off. No dilly-dallying around the runway like a civilian transport. Zoooom. . . . and we were in the air. It was more thrilling than anything Coney Island ever produced.

We'd no more got into the air than L. T. grabbed the radiophone and yelled, "Passenger to pilot, passenger to pilot, I've lost my hat!"

"Better try to get out and get it," radioed our pilot, Dave Crockett.

"It's not overboard," yelled L. T. "It's in the plane!"

Needless to say we ignored the whole thing. And soon Pyramid Lake looked like a beautiful puddle in a sandy lot.

"How fast?" asked Lizzy Tish.
"330," spoke the phone.
"How high?" she inquired.
"18,000."
"I'm cold."

Well, honestly, who wouldn't be in a flimsy summer dress. Dave just looked around and grinned. But he let the plane down a little and we had a look at Lake Tahoe. The snow-capped mountains made you cold just to look at them.

BY THIS time L. T. was chattering so she couldn't ask any more questions. All too soon the trip was over and Dave set the plane on the runway like he was laying a baby in a crib.

When we climbed out Lizzy Tish couldn't hear a thing and neither could I. We started shouting at everybody and Helen Thomas and Phyllis Walsh shouted back that THEY weren't deaf, it was only us.

"My hat," L. T. continued to scream. "Can you get it out? It slid back of the seat."

Dave Crockett began to look. "We'll have to take the whole plane apart to get it," he moaned.

"Oh, goodness, it really isn't necessary to do that," she said.

He didn't and neither did anyone else. So Lizzy Tish's hat is having a whirl, dive-bombing all over Nevada. That was the end of that beautiful day.

Kempers Visit Gotham

Mrs. John Kemper and her daughters, the Misses Cecily and Lucy Kemper are at the Barclay in New York for a short stay.

Lt. McKelway Takes Bride In Cathedral

St. Mary's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral was the scene yesterday of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Paxton Locher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey J. Locher, Glasgow, Va., and Lieut. (j. g.) William Prentiss McKelway, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McKelway, Washington. The evening ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander J. McKelway, Lieut. Comdr. Chaplain Corps, the bridegroom's uncle, assisted by the Rev. W. Curtis Draper, jr.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory satin gown with court train and a veil held by a Juliet cap of pearls. She carried the prayerbook which had been carried by the bridegroom's grandmother at her wedding.

Mrs. James D. Leland was matron of honor dressed in white and carrying a bouquet of pastel flowers.

Lieut. (j. g.) Frank Goodpasture, USNR, was best man, and the ushers were Capt. James Leland, AUS, Courtney Snyder, Washington, and James Berry, Charles Devine and Haven Mankin, all of whom are classmates of Lieutenant McKelway's at Washington and Lee University Medical School.

The bride was educated at the College of William and Mary, the High School of Art, Atlanta, Ga., and the Traphagen School of Fashion, New York.

Take It Easy On Exercise On Hot Days

By Ida Jean Kain

There is no use in perspiring through exercise in hot weather. As the saying goes, it isn't the heat it's the humidity. Exercise generates heat which must be dissipated into the surrounding atmosphere. When the air is heavy with moisture it doesn't favor rapid evaporation. So on a hot, sticky day, exercise should be on the light side.

In summer it's best to take exercises in the cool of the morning and let them be easy and natural. They can even be taken in bed. If you like, just toss off the top sheet and the pillow, then stretch to full length—s-t-r-e-t-c-h! Then cross one leg over the other, and p-u-l-l all along one side. Then along the other side. Just lie there and watch the sunbeams dance on the ceiling for a minute . . . then lazily bring alternate knees to chest and pull slim in the middle. It's called the stretch reflex, and develops normal elasticity.

Now hop up and take a turn at upward stretching and bending. Everybody likes to stretch in the morning. So try this.

Place one hand in the arm pit and stretch the other high above your head and take a good luxurious s-t-r-e-t-c-h! Again. Now reverse the arms and stretch again.

Now push both arms up easily, and rise on toes and pull! Reach as if you were trying to get something off a high shelf. When the arms drop, hold the sensation of being stretched through the middle. It's a nice firm, fit feeling. The development of proper muscle sense is important.

Now stretch up again and this time, add a side bend—bend gently to one side, back to position, then to the other side. Two or three times are enough, later you will feel like taking a few more.

Pasmas Come Here To See Grandchild

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry K. Pasma have returned to their home in Rockville, Md., after seeing their new granddaughter, Olivia Ladd Petrides, daughter of Lieut. (j. g.) and Mrs. George Athan Petrides, who was born August 22 at Columbia Hospital.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Petrides have another child, George Henry Petrides. Mrs. Petrides is the former Miriam Pasma.

Return From Vacation

Dr. and Mrs. Earl W. Graeff have returned to Washington after spending several days at Pocono Manor, Pa.

—because it's made from C&B's Famous English Recipe
Ask for it by Name

NAUSEA due to travel motion, RELIEVED with the aid of MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
aids in quieting the nervous system
THE WORLD OVER
20 DRUGGISTS

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

New Woman

I

Now that women have put on once more the habiliments of gentility,
May we shortly expect from them a little more civility
In manners? In behavior a little more finesse?
Will they ultimately begin to speak and act the way they dress?

II

How restful it would be if flower hat or lacy shawl
Would in some way soften down the one who blurts, "I don't agree with you at all!"
Who in hard metallic voice, or slow authoritative tones,
On every subject of the day, her own inexorable opinion megaphones!

III

Is there any hope for surcease from the cult of the hard-boiled,
Now that women in the meshes of their veiling are encoiled?
Any chance to have less swagger from the one who knows she's good,
Now that passive dolman shoulders prophesy a gentler womanhood?

IV

How nice if bustles, and capelets would impart a little animation,
To the fishy eyed modern who doesn't respond to ordinary conversation,
Who to put another at ease never bothers or strives,
(Is it any wonder GI's send home Australian wives?)

V

How delightful if the new's styles in feminine pulchritude
Would make it no longer fashionable to be rude!
If in self-assertion women were not so deeply engrossed,
If feminine self-doubting could find some other outlet than the boast!

VI

Now that fashion experts constantly announce the trend to femininity,
Does that mean a superficial affinity
For frippery, and georgeous plumage to catch the outer eye of mankind,
Or that girls, young, old and middle aged, will strive to be more gentle and kind?

VII

Certainly with the marriage market getting every year a little tighter,
Isn't it reasonable to suppose women will become a little brighter,
And recognize an eye-catching hat is not too fundamental,
In competition with a clever (and appreciative) lady Continental?

Ohioan in Capital

Mrs. Ralph Colbert, Cleveland, Ohio, is spending some time in Washington and is stopping at Wardman Park Hotel.

Jean Moore, Lieut. Prather Plan Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Moore, Salyersville, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lieut. (j. g.) Jean Moore, USNR, to Lieut. John G. Prather, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Prather, Somerset, Ky.

Miss Moore is a graduate of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., and is now stationed in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Arlington, Va. Lieutenant Prather is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and was formerly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. He returned recently from overseas duty and is stationed in San Francisco. The wedding will take place in October in Washington.

Young Barry Shiflett Honored at Party

A party recently honored the first birthday anniversary of Barry O'Neal Shiflett 3d, at the home of his grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Eldridge Melton, Mount Rainier, Md., where he and his mother are now staying. His father, Lieut. Barry Shiflett, jr., is now with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Shaughnessys On Honeymoon In New England

Now, on a wedding trip to Nantucket, Mass., Lieut. M. Quinn Shaughnessy, USMCR, and his bride, the former Frances Drennan, lieutenant (j. g), USNR, will make their home in Washington on their return. Their marriage took place August 22 in the rectory of St. Dominic's Church and was performed by the Rev. Philip Riley. Mrs. Shaughnessy is the daughter of Mrs. Claude L. Drennan, Fort Worth, Tex., and the late Lieut. Col. Drennan, and her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Shaughnessy, Montreal, Canada.

Mrs. Shaughnessy, a graduate of Texas Christian University, was until recently stationed in San Francisco. Lieutenant Shaughnessy is with the OSS here, and is a graduate of Loyola College, Montreal, and Harvard Law School.

To Visit Whittens

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Holdrege will leave tomorrow for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where they will spend 10 days as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Whitten at their summer home.

THE WAR IS OVER
—but not the shortage of Ice Cream

The Government's restrictions, limiting the use of cream and sugar for making ice cream, still continue as before. So, if you can't always get as much Breyers Ice Cream as you want, please be patient. Some day—we hope soon—there again will be enough of that delicious Breyers Ice Cream for everybody.

Breyers QUALITY
ICE CREAM

The loveliest haircolors aren't always made in heaven

Haircolor that commands a second look, that shimmers with soft, lovely lights, more often than you know is man-made! Consider Roux Oil Shampoo Tint treatments for your hair. One of Roux's 22 shades will blend perfectly with your own ..... completely conceal every trace of visible gray.

What finer tribute to a lovely woman than such natural-looking color? What happier complement to your loveliest clothes, your entire appearance?

ROUX
OIL SHAMPOO TINT
(CONCENTRATE)
colors • conditions • cleanses
Caution: use only as directed on label.

Treatments at better beauty salons everywhere.

TERRY

HOTSHOT! HOW DID YOU MAKE OUT WITH THE CORSAIR? DID THE NAVY CHEW YOU OUT FOR SWIPING IT?
NO, TERRY—I GUESS TOO MANY OVERSHADOWING EVENTS HAVE OCCURRED FOR THEM TO GET HET UP!
THEY'D HAVE SENT YOU A STATEMENT OF CHARGES IF YOU HAD SPLASHED, SIR!
SUMMON THE GUARD! IT'S HITCH—AND HE CALLED ME 'SIR'! WHICH OF US IS NUTS?
RELAX, HOTSHOT! THIS IS SERGEANT RITT OF THE ARMY COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS! HE WAS ASSIGNED TO GET PROOF THAT OLD PYZON WAS A NAZI OPERATIVE!
HMM... I SUPPOSE SLEITH RITT HAS OTHER WAYS TO ESTABLISH HIS OWN IDENTITY—BUT THE KICK IN THE JAW HE GAVE A CERTAIN SECOND LOOIE COULD ONLY HAVE BEEN DELIVERED BY A UNITED STATES ARMY SERGEANT WHO KNEW HE WAS SAFE BEHIND HIS ORDERS!

MARY WORTH

GARRY!—IT CAN'T BE! —BUT IT IS—KID KOYLE!
WELL, WELL!—IF IT AIN'T THE WINNAH!—I WAS SURE OVER-MATCHED IN THAT GO, FLAME! YOU'RE CHAMPIONSHIP MATERIAL!
THEN—YOU'RE NOT DEAD?
ME? WHO COULD CRACK ANVILS WITH HIS CONK? I AM LAUGHING, CHICK! —WHO'S YOUR FRIEND?
LET'S—BE GOING, FLAME!
OKAY, GARRY!—MY LEGAL LORD AND MASTER!—WE'RE ON OUR WAY!—TO WHERE?

DONALD DUCK

MICKEY FINN

BUT, PHILIP YOU HAVEN'T HAD YOUR BREAKFAST!
I DON'T FEEL LIKE EATING!
WAIT FOR ME, UNCLE PHIL!
I'M NOT GOING TO THE OFFICE!
NO, MICKEY—HE DIDN'T STOP HERE! I GUESS THE BOYS RIBBED HIM A LITTLE TOO MUCH LAST NIGHT!
I'M AFRAID THEY DID!

DIXIE DUGAN

I'M SORRY, MOTHER—WHAT STARTED OUT TO BE A HARMLESS GAG HAS TURNED OUT TO BE A SOURCE OF CONCERN
YOUR FATHER SHOULD KNOW B—TTER
BUT IT'S ALL MY FAULT—I MADE HIM SHAVE OFF HIS MOUSTACHE AND WEAR THAT TOUPE' JUST TO IMPRESS YOU
DE-PRESS IS THE WORD, DEAR
OH—I'M NOT WORRIED SO MUCH ABOUT HIS SEEING NEW YORK NIGHT LIFE—IT'S HIS AGE
HE'S LIABLE TO GET THE SILLY IDEA HE'S NOT AS OLD AS HE THOUGHT HE WAS AND DANCE ALL NIGHT
DANCING GIRLS

DON WINSLOW

BEN AND I WERE CHILDHOOD SWEETHEARTS—WE WENT TO THE SAME SCHOOL—HE HAD HIS HEART SET ON BEING A NAVAL AVIATOR!
WHEN WAR BROKE HE TRIED TO ENLIST IN THE NAVY, BUT WAS REJECTED.
NO..NO..YOU CAN'T! I'VE GOT TO JOIN THE NAVY!
BEN'S HEART WAS BROKEN..EVEN SELECTIVE SERVICE REJECTED HIM..WHY, I NEVER KNEW..HE) THEN ENTERED A DEFENSE PLANT MANUFACTURING FLAME THROWERS.
DAYS PASSED..THEY WERE BLUE ONES..BEN WAS SULLEN..HIS WARPED MIND IMAGINED HE WAS AN EX-SERVICE MAN—A FLIER FROM THE PACIFIC.
LISTEN, GEORGIA, I'M GOING TO BE A MEDIEVAL EMBALMER!
YOU'RE WHAT?

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

ONE OF PAIR MAY BE CARRYING A SOAP CHIP BOX FILLED WITH STOLEN JEWELRY..!
SOUNDS A LITTLE LIKE US, ZEBRA!
COME ON, MOPTOP! LET'S BLOW!
OH, NO YA DON'T—BLOCK TH' DOORS, BOYS!—THERE'LL BE A REWARD ON THIS!
OKAY GENTS!—DO YA OPEN A PATH—OR DO I CUT ONE?

WINNIE WINKLE

AFTER ALL MY WARNINGS, MISS DRIP STILL STOPS AND GOSSIPS AT YOUR DESK, MISS WINKLE!
BUT SHE WAS ONLY DISCUSSING BUSINESS, MR. PRISSY
HMM! WHAT DOES SHE KNOW ABOUT BUSINESS? WHAT DID SHE SAY?
DAISY SAID THERE'S A BIG IMPROVEMENT HERE SINCE YOU ARE RUNNING THE PLANT!
H'MM!! SMART GIRL, MISS DRIP!! SMARTER THAN I THOUGHT SHE WAS! H'M'M!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

THAT JAIL BREAK SHOULD LOOK REAL ENOUGH, MANDY... NOW WHAT?
KING SAYS HE THINKS THE REAL KILLER, FOXY, IS HIDING AT DAD'S OLD RANCH..YOU'RE TO HEAD FOR THERE!
TRY TO THROW IN WITH FOXY'S GANG AND LEARN WHAT YOU CAN!
WHEW! THAT'S KIND O' RISKY!
KING SAID HE'D WATCH OUT FOR YOU!

MYRTLE

OH, FREDDIE, I'M SO EXCITED! THE BUTCHER IS SAVING US A STEAK UNTIL YOU AND MYRTLE COME AND GET IT!
AND HURRY, 'CAUSE EVERYTHING ELSE IS ALL READY!
POP DIDN'T HAVE ANY MONEY, SO I HAD TO LEAVE HIM FOR SECURITY!
O-K! WASH YOUR HANDS!
BUT WHAT ABOUT POP?
OH, MY GOODNESS!

Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Thursday, August 30, 1945

THURSDAY — WASHINGTON — E.W.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Prelude, 6:05. Town Clock (Trafton Robertson), 7:10-9. John Edwards, 7:45.	News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Bill Herson, 6-9. Weather, 6:30.	Top o' the Morning, 5:30-6:30. News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 8:55. Musical Clock, 6:35.	News 6, 7, 8. Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9.	Wake Up at 6; Mike Hunnicutt, 7-9. Devotions, 6:45. News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:45	Corn Squeezing Time, 5:45-6:45. News, 6:45, 7:30, 8. Godfrey, 7-9:45. Mahoney, 7:40.
9 :00	The Breakfast Club	Fun and Folly with Ed East & Polly	Frazier Hunt	News; Music in the Air	Clean Up; Capt. Cash	News, Godfrey
:15	" " "	News, Holly Wright	Texas Rangers	Music in the Air	Capt. Cash Club	Arthur Godfrey
:30	" " "	Broadway Melodies	Marshall Adams	Alice Lane	What's New	"
:45	" " "	" "	" "	" "	Songs for the Service	Home Service Daily
10 :00	My True Story	World News	News; Billy Repaid	News; Music	Bing Crosby	Valiant Lady
:15	" " "	Lora Lawton	Treasury Salute	Music Hall	Capt. Cash Open House	Light of the World
:30	Church Hymns	Road of Life	Fun with Music	" "	Hollywood Preview	Evelyn Winters
:45	Listening Post	Joyce Jordan	" " "	" "	Capt. Cash Open House	Bachelor's Children
11 :00	Breakfast With	Fred Waring	News; Arthur Gaeth	News; Symphony	Blessed Eventer	Amanda
:15	Tom Breneman	" "	Elsa Maxwell	MacDonald's	Betti Goes Visiting	Second Husband
:30	Ruth Crane	Barry Cameron	Here's Kopeland	Suite from Childhood	Prize Show	A Woman's Life
:45	" "	David Harum	What's Your Idea	(Phillips)	" " ; News	Aunt Jenny
12 :00	News, Evans	News; Improvisations	News, Wm. Lang	WINX News	Password, Please	Kate Smith Speaks
:15	Ted Malone	Look to This Day	Morton Downey	Movie Snapshots	" "	Big Sister
:30	Glamour Manor	Matinee Today	Talk of the Town	Luncheon Lyrics	News; Missing Persons	Helen Trent
:45	" " "	" " "	Luncheon Music	" "	Personal Problems	Our Gal Sunday
1 :00	Baukhage Talking	Nancy Osgood	News; Billy Repaid	News; Bouquets	All Sports Parade	Life Can Be Beautiful
:15	Constance Bennett	" "	Byron Price	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Ma Perkins
:30	Music Box	Gardening	Stone and Britto	" "	All Sports Parade	Margaret MacDonald
:45	(Trafton Robertson)	Leif Eid	John J. Anthony	" "	Tony Wakeman	Young Dr. Malone
2 :00	(Ida Clark)	Guiding Light	Cedric Foster, News	News; Off the Record	All Sports Parade	Two on a Clue
:15	" "	Today's Children	Tommy Tucker	Off the Record	Tony Wakeman	Rosemary
:30	The Fitzgeralds	Woman in White	Queen for a Day	" " "	All Sports Parade	Perry Mason
:45	" "	Hymns of All Churches	" " "	" " "	Tony Wakeman	Tena and Tim
3 :00	Accent on Music	Woman of America	News; Melody Caravan	News; T for Two	All Sports Parade	Easy Aces
:15	" " "	Ma Perkins	Melody Caravan	T for Two	Tony Wakeman	Janice Grey
:30	Ladies Be Seated	Pepper Young's Family	" " ; News	" " "	All Sports Parade	Bill Shadel
:45	" " "	Right to Happiness	" "	" " "	Tony Wakeman	News for Women
4 :00	Jack Berch Show	Backstage Wife	Navy Band	News; Rhythm Range	All Sports Parade	G.E. House Party
:15	Accent on Music	Stella Dallas	" "	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	" " ; News
:30	News, Evans	Lorenzo Jones	Melody Caravan	Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade	Sing Along Club
:45	Hop Harrigan	Widow Brown	" "	Post News Conference	Tony Wakeman	" " "
5 :00	Terry & the Pirates	When a Girl Marries	News; Harmony Hall	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	Stump Us
:15	Dick Tracy	Portia Faces Life	Harmony Hall	Music Hall	Sinatra vs. Crosby	" "
:30	Jack Armstrong	Just Plain Bill	Superman	" "	News; Theater	News; City Desk
:45	Calling All Girls	Front Page Farrell	Tom Mix	" "	Theater of the Air	Factfinder
6 :00	News; Agronsky	News; Leif Eid	News; Music	WINX News	Melody Lane	Maloney; Costello
:15	Ida Clark	Musicade	Frank Young, Piano	Sunset Serenade	" "	Ned Calmer; Maj. Eliot
:30	Earl Godwin	" ; Bergman	Johnson Family	Dinner Date	Sports Roundup	"6:30 Show"
:45	Invitation to Listen	Lowell Thomas	Russ Hodges	" "	Supper Club	News; J. Harsch
7 :00	Headline Edition	Supper Club	News, Fulton Lewis Jr.	News; Marches	Romantic Rendezvous	Mommie and the Men
:15	Raymond Swing	News of The World	Symphonic Swing	Close Harmony	Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	Vic and Sade
:30	Wonder Flame	Philo Vance	Kathryn Cravens	Raymond Paige	News with Austad	Mr. Keen
:45	" "	(Jose Ferrer)	Les Elgart's Orch.	The Latin Touch	Bible Question Box	" "
8 :00	Pick 'n' Pat	Silhouettes and	News, Frank Singiser	News; Magic in Music	Greenbelt Fair	"Suspense"
:15	Earl Godwin	Cameos	Richard Eaton, News	Magic in Music	" "	" "
:30	Town Meeting	Adventures of Topper	Agatha Christie's	Town Opera House	News; 1450 Club	FIB in Peace and War
:45	Donald Nelson	" " "	Poirot	" " "	Jackson Lowe	" " " "
9 :00	Sen. Hugh Mitchell	Kraft Music Hall	News; Gabriel Heatter	News; Symphony	News; 1450 Club	Don Vorhees
:15	Victor Reuther	" " "	Real Life Stories	Mendelssohn's	Jackson Lowe	Orchestra
:30	Variations by	Seaftest Village Store	All-Star Football.	Violin Concerto	News; 1450 Club	Hobby Lobby
:45	Van Cleave	" " "	" " "	(Szigeti)	Jackson Lowe	" "
10 :00	One Foot in Heaven	Mystery in the Air	" "	News; Memories	News; 1450 Club	The First Line
:15	" " "	" " "	" "	USO Club Dance	Jackson Lowe	" "
:30	Hotel Penn. Orch.	Rudy Vallee	" "	" " "	News; Super Session	Romance, Rhythm
:45	" " "	" " "	" "	Sacred Heart	Super Session	and Ripley
11 :00	News, Evans	News; Music	" "	WINX News	News; Don Parker	News; Daly and Trout
:15	Hour of Dreams	Richard Harkness	" "	Musical Roundup	Show	Arch McDonald's
:30	" " "	We Came This Way	" "	Traffic Court	" "	Moondial
:45	" " "	" " "	" "	" "	" "	Feature Story

W3XO—F. M. — **43200 K.C.**

7:00 p. m.—Victory Marches	9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
7:15 p. m.—Delta Rhythm Boys	9:15 p. m.— " "
7:30 p. m.— " " "	9:30 p. m.— " "
7:45 p. m.—Victor Young	9:45 p. m.— " "
8:00 p. m.—News	10:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Three Sons	10:05 p. m.—Guest Star
8:30 p. m.—Town Opera House	10:20 p. m.—Concert Hall
8:45 p. m.— " " "	10:45 p. m.— " "

SYMPHONY PROGRAMS

Two hours of Symphony music every day—selected from our complete library.

11:05 A. M. and 9:05 P. M.—WEEKDAYS
2:05 P. M. and 9:05 P. M.—SUNDAYS

WINX—1340 on your dial

CRANBERRY BOGGS

SUFFERIN' SARDINES!! W-W-WOT WAS THAT BIG FLASH?? ANY-BODY HURT?
NO, NO, CRAN, THE BOYS ARE. JUST TAKING YOUR PICTURE TO ACCOMPANY MY STORY ON HOW WE TRACKED DOWN THE "DOG SNATCHERS".
B-B-BUT GORSH—I HAVEN'T GOT TH' MONEY TO HAVE MY PICTURE TOOK—HONEST!
DON'T WORRY—THIS IS ON THE HOUSE!
GULP!
OKAY, VENUS, NOW A SHOT WITH YOU—CUDDLE UP—THAT'S IT—
CLICK!

JOE PALOOKA

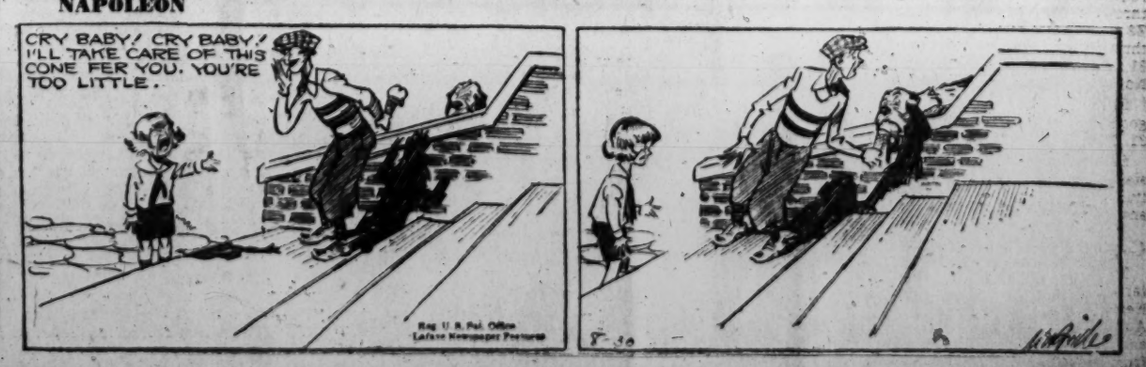
HERE'S THE TREASURE, SIR.
MAN! THERE'S A BILLION HERE!
COINEL.. KIN I GIT THIS STUFF S'ENT T'BROOKLYN RIGHT AWAY?
SENT TO BROOKLYN? WHY?
I WANTA HAVE IT PUT RIGHT IN TH' BANK... I MEAN MY HALF...
SON, THIS STUFF BELONGS TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT I'M AFRAID YOU WON'T BE IN ON ANY DIVISION OF IT
W-WHAT?? I WON'T STAND FER IT... I WANTA SEE A ALDERMAN... I GOT POW'RFUL FRIENDS AT CITY HALL... YOU TELL 'EM, WILL YA, COINEL?

THE SEA HOUND

SUPERMAN

SINCE YOU SAY IT'LL BE WEEKS BEFORE A DIAMOND THE SIZE I WANT CAN BE CUT, I'LL JUST HAVE TO MAKE MY OWN!
FROM A LUMP OF COAL? AH, SIR—YOU'RE PULLING MY LEG!
BARTIERI JEWELERS
NOT AT ALL. THE INCALCULABLE PRESSURE EXERTED ON COAL BEDS BY THE SETTLING OF THE EARTH'S CRUST IS WHAT CREATES DIAMONDS. SO—IF I DUPLICATE THAT PRESSURE...
...I GET A DIAMOND! NOW—CAN YOU PUT THIS IN AN ENGAGEMENT SETTING BEFORE LUNCH TIME?
EGAD!
NEW DRESS, NEW HAIR-DO, NEW HAT...ALL BECAUSE SUPERMAN ASKED ME TO LUNCH! I WONDER WHAT CAME OVER HIM ALL OF A SUDDEN? (SIGH) HE SOUNDED SO EAGER, TOO....

NAPOLEON



Douglas Made Head of Hotel Statler Chain

By S. Oliver Goodman

Arthur F. Douglas, brother of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, yesterday was elected president of Hotels Statler Co., Inc., and John L. Hennessy was elevated to chairman of the board.

Mr. Douglas joined the company in 1937 as secretary and treasurer and more recently was executive vice president. In the latter capacity he is credited with initiating the plan to build a $8,500,000 hotel in Washington. Construction was started in 1940, just in time to avoid war restrictions on new building. The hotel was finished in 1942 and helped partially to relieve a serious room shortage here.

Mr. Hennessy, formerly vice chairman, joined the hotel chain in 1910. He is acknowledged as one of the leading food procurement specialists in the hotel business.

Mrs. E. M. Statler, former chairman, was named honorary chairman of the board.

Both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hennessy are frequent visitors in Washington, officials here said.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Perpetual Assets at New High

Edward C. Baltz, secretary of the Perpetual Building Association, yesterday reported that assets currently are in excess of 71 million dollars for a new all-time high. The institution is the largest of its kind in the Nation, its resources being about 20 million ahead of the nearest competitor.

Surplus, undivided profits and resreves amount to approximately seven million dollars, Mr. Baltz added.

ACL Net Slumps in July

Net railway operating income of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad last month dropped to $69,413 as compared with $688,302 in July of last year, according to a statement yesterday.

Operating revenues declined to $10,023,481 last month from $11,840,946 a year ago. Operating expenses, however, moved up to $9,012,334 last month compared with $7,609,859 in July of last year.

Net railway operating income in the first seven months of 1943 amounted to $5,194,094 as compared with $9,322,540 in the similar period of 1944, and $11,461,691 for the first seven months of 1943.

NAM Stresses Research

Scientific research, already "one of America's major industries," will spark the new to provide more jobs, higher incomes and better and cheaper goods and services, the National Association of Manufacturers predicted yesterday.

In the period between the wars industrial research in the United States increased from an expenditure of $2,900,000 in 1920 to $23,400,000 in 1940. The NAM predicted a greater rate of expansion in the next decade.

Television, having spent 20 million dollars in research, NAM said, is expected now to provide 350,000 new jobs. Improvements in automobiles, radios, washing machines, refrigerators and similar products, the association added, would make "prewar achievements obsolete," and consequently provide thousands of jobs in existing industries and in new ones.

Knight to Head Bond Drive

Francis M. Knight, vice president of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, will direct the Nation's banks' activities in the Victory War Loan Drive.

W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association, announced yesterday Knight's appointment as chairman of the group's committee on war bond drives to succeed Tom K. Smith, president of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, who headed the committee in the seven previous drives.

Burgess lauded Smith for his "outstanding success" and his "personal sacrifices" during the drive. The Victory Loan Drive opens October 29.

Earnings Statements

Servel, Inc. reports for nine months to July 31 net profit of $1,136,205, equal to 56 cents a common share, compared with $1,058,976, or 61 cents a share, in the like months in 1944.

Timken Roller Bearing Co. reports net income for six months ended June 30 of $2,931,864.75, equal to $1.21 per common share, compared with $2,896,613.87 or $1.20 for the like period of 1944.

Coca Cola International Corp. reports for the June quarter net profit of $1,245,311, equal to $6.31 a common shares, against $1,252,325, or $6.33 a share, in the June period of 1944.

Surplus Now Expected In U. S. Potato Supply

Chicago, Aug. 29 (AP).—The potato supply picture has changed from scarcity to surplus, U. S. Department of Agriculture officials announced today.

The domestic potato crop is expected to total 420,206,000 bushels, M. W. Baker, Midwest supervisor said, compared with 379,436,000 bushels last year and 375,051,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

The Agriculture Department's priority on purchases of potatoes for the Army was terminated today, Baker said, in recognition of the abundance.

Schenley to Retire Stock

New York, Aug. 29 (AP).—Directors of Schenley Distillers Corp. have authorized the redemption by lot of 20,000 shares of the 140,614 outstanding shares of 5½ per cent preferred stock. The redemption will be on October 1 at 105 a share and accrued dividends.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 920,000 shares; previous day 1,260,000; week ago, 764,450; year ago, 894,655; two years ago, 567,846; January 1 to date, 240,379,279; year ago, 179,710,810; two years ago, 212,628,572.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Aug. 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ges.
30 inds.	172.06	172.51	171.34	172.09	—0.23
20 rails.	54.99	55.14	54.31	54.72	—0.36
15 utils.	32.65	32.75	32.50	32.63	+0.03
65 stocks	63.68	63.85	63.27	63.59	—0.16

Transactions in stocks used in averages: Today—Industrials, 57,500; railroads, 42,180; utilities, 28,600; 65 stocks, 128,280.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	1	67	67	67	—
ACF-Brill Mot.	5	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
Acme Sti.	3	29	29	29	—
Adams Express	4	15⅜	15½	15½	—
Adams-Millis	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Addressoo-Multi	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	—
Air Reduction	17	45	44½	44⅝	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	—
Allegheny Corp	24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
Allegheny Pfd	5	48½	46¾	46¾	— 1⅛
Allen Ludd Sti	10	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
Allen Indust	6	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye	2	167½	167½	167½	— 1¾
Allied Mills	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Allied Stores	13	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg	14	50¼	49¼	50¼	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Amal Leather	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	3	108	107½	107½	— ½
Am tAg Ch Del	9	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
Am Airlines	3	67	66¾	67	—
A mBank Note	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Am Bosch	4	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Am Brake Shoe	2	45⅛	44¼	44¼	— 1¼
Am Cable & R	21	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	—
Am Can	1	101	101	101	—
Am C Fdr & Fy	4	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ¼
Am Ch & Cable	4	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
Am Ch&Col pf	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ¼
Am Crystal Sug	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Am Distilling	7	37¾	37½	37½	—
Am Encaus Til	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—
Am European	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Export Li	3	10	10	10	—
Am For Pow	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
Am&FP $6 pf	2	99	99	99	+ ¼
Am&FP $7 pf	3	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
Am&FP 2 pf	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Am-Hawaii SS	1	42	42	42	+ 1
Am Hi & Leath	12	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home Prod	1	78⅞	78	78⅞	+ ½
Am Ice	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Am Internat	4	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Locomot	27	36⅝	35½	36	+ ½
Am M & Fdy	4	28	28	28	+ 1½
Am M & Met	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	—
Am Metal	10	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
Am Power&Lt	14	7⅛	7	7	—
Am Rad & St S	57	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	34	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	— ¼
Am Safety Raz	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Am Seating	3	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R	21	52¼	51¾	52	+ ⅛
Am Snuff	2	45½	45½	45½	—
Am Stl Fdrs	17	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	—
Am Stores	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
Am Stove	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	2	45½	45½	45½	—
Am Tel & Tel	202	161¼	160¾	161¼	— ⅜
Am Tobacco	5	84	84	84	— ¼
Am Tob B	5	85¾	85¾	85¾	—
Am Type Fdrs	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—
Am Viscose	3	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	—
Am Viscose pf	2	117	117	117	—2
Am Wat Wks	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Am Woolen	13	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Am Wool pf	2	110⅝	110	110	—2½
Am Zinc L&S	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop	34	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
Anacon W&C	5	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¾
Anchor Hock Gl	2	35	35	35	—
Anderson Prayt	1	42	41½	42	—
Arch-Dan-M	3	71	69	71	+3
Armour & Co	35	9¾	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Armour pr pf	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork	4	50½	50	50½	— ⅛
Arnold Const	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	6	15⅞	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
Assd Dry Goods	2	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
Assd Inv Co 2 pf	2	112	112	112	—2
Atch T & S Fe	19	88½	87	88½	+ ½
Atch T&SF pf	1	107	107	107	—
Atl Coast Line	7	63⅞	62½	63⅞	—
Atl Refining	12	32¼	31¾	31⅞	—
Atlas Corp	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	—
Atlas Corp pf	1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	6	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
Autocar Co	9	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+
Aviation Corp	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
Bald Loco ct	190	29¼	28¼	28⅝	—
Balt & Ohio	48	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Balt & Oh pf	7	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—
Bangor & Ar	3	3½	3½	3½	—
Barber Asph	6	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	29½	29½	29½	—
Barnsdall Oil	60	20	19⅝	19½	—
Bath Ir Wks	4	16⅛	16	16	—
Beech Aric	6	12¼	12	12	—
Belding-Hem	9	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Aire	72	23	21½	22⅝	+ 1⅜
Bell Aire 1951	1	16½	16½	16½	—
Bell & H pf	9	54¾	53⅜	54	—
Bendix Aviat	11	54¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
Benef Ind Ln	7	27¾	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co	3	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Best Foods	3	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	—
Beth Steel	15	81⅞	81	81	—
Beth Stl pf	4	139	139	139	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf	1	68	68	68	+ 1
Black & Deck	1	27	27	27	—
Blaw-Knox	10	15⅞	15¾	15¾	—
Bliss & Laugh	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Boeing Airpl	45	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
Bohn Al & Br	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
Bond Strs	19	31⅝	31	31½	—
Borden Co	7	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	12	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
Boston & Me	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
Branic Airw	9	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—
Bridgept Brass	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
Briggs Mfg	11	45½	45½	45½	—
Bristol-Myers	1	43	43	43	—
Bklyn Un Gas	3	27⅝	27½	27½	—
Brunswick-Bal	3	28	28	28	—
Bucyrus-Erie	1	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	—
Budd Mfg	35	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	1	91	90½	91	—
Budd Wheel	16	17½	17¼	17⅜	—
Buffalo Forge	1	29	29	29	—
Bullard Co	1	29	29	29	—
Bulova W new	6	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Burling Mills	10	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach	14	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	1	9½	9½	9½	—
Butler Bros	6	19½	19⅜	19½	—
Butte Cop & Z	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	6	19¼	18½	18⅝	—
Calif Packing	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	—
Calahan Z-Ld	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	—
Calumet & Hec	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Campbell Wy	5	27	26½	27	+ ¼
Can Dry G Ale	8	37	36½	37	+ ¼
Canad Pacific	47	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
Capital Adm	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1
Carpenter Stl	2	35½	35½	35½	—
Carrier Corp	5	28¼	28	28	—
Carrier Cp pf	2	70	70	70	—
Case J I Co	4	41⅛	40½	41	— ¼
Caterpil Tract	8	66½	66⅛	66½	+ ½
Celanese Corp	9	52⅝	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	1	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
Cent Aguirre	9	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
Cent Foundry	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
Cent RR N J	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
Cent Violeta	3	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	15	37½	37	37½	—
Certain-teed Pd	54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Champ P & F	2	37¾	36¾	36¾	— 1
Checker Cab	1	58	58	58	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio	17	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	7	8¼	8	8	—
Chi & E Ill A	3	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	—
Chi Grt W pf	2	26½	26½	26½	—
Chi Mail Order	4	26	26	26	—
Chi & N W	18	38	37½	37½	— ½
Chi & N W pf	7	64¾	64	64	—1
Chi Pneu Tool	4	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ¼
Childs Co	5	6¾	6½	6½	—
Chrysler Corp	31	123⅞	122⅜	122⅜	—1⅜
C I T Finan	10	57⅜	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
City Ice & Fl	1	21¾	21½	21¾	—
City Stores	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
Clev Graph Br	3	53	52½	53	+ ¼
Climax Molyb	6	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Cluett Peabody	13	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola	3	147	147	147	+2
Colgate-Pal -P	9	40	39½	40	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Ir	19	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
Col & South	1	40	40	40	—
Colum Broast A	4	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Colum G&El	32	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	—
Col G&E 5% pf	6	105	104½	105	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	—
Colum Carbon	1	110½	110½	110½	—
Coml Credit	6	51	50½	50⅞	+ ¾
Coml Solvents	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	—
Comwith Edis	9	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Comwlth & Sth	73	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
Com & Sth pf	5	107½	107	107¼	+ ¾
Congoleum -Nai	8	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	—
Consol Cigar	2	34¾	34½	34½	—
Cons Copperm	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Cons Edison	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	3	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	21	5½	4⅞	5	—
Cons Flm Indpf	4	21¼	20½	20½	—1
Cons Laundries	1	12	12	12	—
Cons Nat Gas	8	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Con RR Cubapf	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Cons Vultee	41	23⅜	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	—
Container Corp	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Cont Bak	20	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Cont Bak pf n	20	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Cont Can	15	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅝
Cont Diam Fib	3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Cont Ins	4	52¼	52	52¼	+ ½
Cont Motors	78	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del	8	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
Cont Steel	1	35	35	35	+1
Cooper-Bess	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Copperwld Stl	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Corn Products	2	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	—
Cornell-Dub El	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Corning Glass	6	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Costy Inc	11	8½	8	8	— ½
Costy Internat	11	4	4	4	—
Crane Co	20	37⅜	36⅝	36¾	—
Crane Co pf	4	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	—
Cream of Wh	3	28	28	28	—
Crown Ck & S	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb	11	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	17	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	—1
Crucible Stl pf	7	95	95	95	—
Cudahy Packs	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	7	19	18¾	18¾	—
Cuneo Press	3	42	40½	40½	—1
Curtis Publish	40	17¾	17	17	—
CurtisPub pr pf	10	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wri	37	6⅛	6	6	—
Curtiss-Wr A	21	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hamm	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem	13	18¾	18¼	18¾	—
Deere & Co	7	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf	2	35	35	35	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	9	43¾	42⅞	43	—1⅛
Del Lack & W	13	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	9	22⅜	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	1	55¾	55½	55½	—3
Diam Match	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Diam T Motor	1	24	23⅝	24	—
Dist Corp-Seag	10	56	55¼	55½	— ⅛
Dixie Cup	6	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Doehler Jarvis	1	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Dome Mines	8	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Douglas Airc	5	89¾	87	89¾	+2¾
Dow Chem	4	141	140	141	+2
Dresser Indus	6	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
du Pont de N	3	171	170	171	— ½
Eagle-Pich	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	—
Eastern Air Li	10	66½	65¾	66	—1
Eaton Mfg	4	60¾	60½	60½	— ¼
Eco Prod	2	27	27	27	—
Edis Bros Strs	2	31	31	31	+ ½
Elastic Stop N	11	9⅛	9	9	—
El Auto-Lite	9	62	61	61	—
Elec Boat	2	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
El Pow & Lt	44	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
El Pw&Lt $6 pf	1	119	119	119	+2
El Pw&Lt $7 pf	5	130	130	130	—1
El Stor Bat	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¾
El Paso N Gas	1	38	38	38	—
Emerson El M	7	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Emer Rad&Ph	4	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	29	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
Erie RR	17	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—
Erie RR pf A	1	23½	23½	23½	—
Eureka V Clnr	13	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Evans Prod	5	22½	22	22½	—
Ex-Cell-O	1	49	49	49	—
Fams Tel & R	18	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—
Fed Mng&Sm	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	—
Federal D Strs	3	38	38	38	—
Fid P Fire Ins	1	57	57	57	+ ½
Firestone T&R	7	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs	4	51½	50⅞	51	—1
Flintkote	11	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
Florence Stove	1	45	45	45	—
Follansbee Stl	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Food Mach	4	62	62	62	—
Foster Wheeler	3	35½	35½	35½	—
Freeport Sulph	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—
Fruehauf Tra	7	52	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf	2	121	120¼	120½	+ ½
Gabriel	6	9	8½	9	— ¼
Gair (Robert)	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	—
Gamewell Co	1	16½	16½	16½	—
Gar Wood Ind	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—
Gaylord Cont	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv	6	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	3	55¼	54¾	55¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—
Gen Brons	5	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	7	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	30½	30½	30½	—
Gen Cigar	3	30½	29½	30½	+ ¼
Gen Elec	38	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	8	45¾	45¼	45¾	—
Gen G&El A	21	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—
Gen Mills New	10	52⅞	50½	50½	—1⅞
Gen Motors	44	70¾	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅝
Gen Out Advt	6	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
Gen Prec Eq	3	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
Gen Ry Signal	3	35	35	35	—
Gen Real & Util	4	4½	4⅜	4½	—
Gen Refract	5	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
Gen Tel	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	—
Gen T & Rub	19	31½	30¼	31½	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R	8	17	16¾	16⅞	—
Gillette S R pf	1	99	99	99	—
Ginbel Bros	5	27¾	27⅜	27½	—
Gildden Co	8	31⅛	30⅞	31	—
Goebel Brew	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Goodall-Sanf	13	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
Goodrich (B F)	15	64¼	63¾	64¼	+ ¼
Goodrich T&R	10	57⅛	56⅜	57	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery	10	24	23¼	24	+1
Graham-P M	24	12⅛	11⅝	12	—
Granby Con M	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	—
Grand Cent Stl	6	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Grant (W T)	3	49	49	49	—
Gt Nor Ir Orect	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—
Gt North Ry pf	16	50¼	49½	50	—
Gt West Sug	3	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Green (H L)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Greyhound Corp	15	24⅞	24⅝	24⅜	— ⅛
Grum Airc En	81	37	35⅞	37	+ 1⅛
Guanian Sugar	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Gulf Mob & Oh	7	22⅛	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
Gulf M&Oh pf	2	68½	68	68½	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	11	53¼	52⅛	53¼	+ ⅛
Hall Scott	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Harb-Walker	7	23¼	22½	23	—
Hart Sch & M	2	35½	35¼	35¼	—
Hayes Indust	23	12¼	12¼	12⅛	—
Hazeltine Corp	5	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ¼
Hecht Co	1	25	25	25	—
Hercules oMtors	2	26¼	27¼	27¼	—
Hercules Pow	1	95	95	95	+ ¼
Hershey Cp & Pa	1	93	93	93	—
Holly Sugar	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	—
Homestake Min	3	52	51½	52	— ⅜
Houd-Hersh A	2	46½	46	46½	+ ¼
Houd-Hersh B	2	46	46	46	—
Household Fin	5	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Houston L & P	1	80	80	80	—
Houston Oil	81	15⅞	14¾	15¾	+1
Howe Sound	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Hudson Bay Min	18	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	— ¼
Hudson & M pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Huds B M & S	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	—
Hudson Motor	64	30½	29½	30½	+ ⅝
Hupp Motor	31	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	—
Illinois Central	24	32	31⅞	32	—
Hupp Motor	31	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	—
Indpls P & L	3	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon	7	58	56	58	+2
Ingersoll Rand	1	93	93	93	—
Inspirat C Cop	4	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp	4	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
Int Mar Mach	19	192½	192	192	—1
Int Harvester	2	90	89½	90	—
Int Hydro-El A	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	—
Int Min & Ch	12	22½	22	22	—
Int T Mining	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can	29	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Int Paper	27	28⅞	28	28	—
Int Paper pf	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	37	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Int Shoe 2 pf	33	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
I T & T for ct	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Int Dept Strs	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Intertype Corp	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	—
Johns-Manv	11	129⅞	129	129½	— ⅜
J & L Stl	44	37⅞	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
J & L S pf A	1	96½	96¼	96½	— ⅛
J & L S pf B	1	112½	112¼	112½	— ⅛
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